Macon, Ga.
ge Hill, overlocking a
ld winters, magnificent
thorough equipment
e. Outdoor exercise for
n the south. Music, art,
high-grade college.
s September 14th. For

AND COLLEGES
D THE BEST.
BUSINESS COLLEGE
now. $25 for three months' tui
, Business, Shorthand, English
paper one yearfree. Send for

HOOL OF MUSIC,
September 5, 1898.
art of piano playing and
r Alfredo Barili, director.
. C. A. building, Atlanta.
full information, including
upon application.

USICAL COLLEGE
ZIEGFELD, Pres.
rmost school of musical learning
g 202 Michigan Boul., Chicago
d exclusively by this institution.

ELOCUTION,
SCHOOL OF ACTING,
GUAGES.
begins Sept. 12, 1898.
ACTING, HART CONWAY, Director
e College. Catalogue Sent Free

's Gymnasium
BOYS OF ALL AGES.
ed to 25; opens September
first floor of Southern
ge, next Equitable; floor
x60 feet; large play yard.
handsome illustrated cata-
cock (Harvard Univ.), mas-
(Webb's School and Van-
nt.

n, Crichton
Smith's
ness Course, Total Cost, $50.00
om start to finish." Most thorough
America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

OBB INSTITUTE,
Athens, Ga.
nnual session of this insti-
sumed on Wednesday, Sep-
or catalogues and other in-
y to
LIPSCOMB, Principal.

UCATIONAL.

ER HOME SCHOOL
ree St., ATLANTA, GA.
September 5, 1898.
. Collegiate studies, Art, Elocu-
ism.
lthful, retired but accessible.
e most prominent families.
ed and progressive teachers. A
ence in Journalism, Literature and
ecial," on application.
. S. PRATHER, Principal.

man's College
Baltimore
est, well prepared young
cilities for obtaining a
cation under the direc-
cialists, with abundant
appliances and modern
Climate mild, surround-
ful. Total yearly ex-
e hundred and seventy-
mailed on application
CHER, Pres., Baltimore, Md.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY COLLEGE
Chester, Pa.
57th Year begins Sept. 14.
"A Military School of the Mod-
ern order."—U. S. WAR DEPT.
Civil Engineering, Chemistry,
Arts. Thorough Preparatory
Courses. Infantry, Artillery,
Cavalry. Catalogues of
Col. C. E. HYATT, President.

Female College
LANGE, GA.
on begins September 14.
igh standards, and make
For catalogues and in-
s G. A. NUNNALLY,
H. Nunnally, Associate.
722-tues fri 6w

Taught at Lycett's.
or summer months. Cool
conveniences. Special
rs. Correspondence in-
hall street, Atlanta, Ga.

July 30, 1898, of the

Globe Fire
VERPOOL,
or of the state of Geor-
.....$3,634,238 39
.....$4,964,737 43
THE YEAR 1898.
s in cash $2,644,223 19
OF THE YEAR 1898.
cash $2,317,651 03
ile in the office of the
ally appeared before
s and says that he is
erpool and London and
is correct and true.
J. G. PEPPER,
sistant Secretary.
st, 1898.
J. G. EUSTIS,
tia in New Orleans.

N & CO.
TORY.
es in Atlanta:
WORKS.
Dyed in superior man-
Trinity avenue.
orsyth Street.
rinds Cil Mill Rollers.
h Broad. Phone 306.
Private Diseases, Fe-
etc., cured by exper
wo weeks. Dr. O. H.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING. AUGUST 31 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SAMOAN ISLANDS WILL BE DIVIDED

Death of King Malietoa Means a Distribution of Territory.

MAY BE DONE IN SHORT TIME

United States, Great Britain and Germany Mutually Interested.

PRESENT GOVERNMENT MUST GO

In Division of the Group England Would Get Largest, Germany Second with the Capital and the United States the Smallest.

Washington, August 30.—The state department has not yet been officially advised of the reported death of King Malietoa, of Samoa, and in all likelihood must remain in official ignorance of the event for some time to come, owing to the slow means of communication at the disposal of the department. It is the general impression here that the death of the king will result in the overthrow of the present form of government of the islands, maintained, as it is, by the joint action of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

For some years back the existing arrangement for the government of the Samoan group has been satisfactory to none of the three governments, but as no other could be suggested, it had to be satisfactory.

There are indications now that at least one of the three parties is coming round with what is a favorite plan of government to the state department, namely, a disruption of the tripartite government and a division of the group between the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

The principal object of our government has been to retain possession of a coaling or a full naval station in the islands, so as to afford a base for naval operations in the vicinity of Australasia, as well as to ensure an open port for our merchant steamers on the long voyage from San Francisco to Australia.

The United States holds title to some ground for a coaling station at Pago Jago, on the island of Tutiwa. This island is the least in size of any of the group, but is more than large enough to support a naval station, so that it has been the plan of the state department to acquire it as a whole in the event of the dissolution of the tripartite agreement.

Basing the division of the existing interests of the three nations, Germany holding the largest interest, would take the island second in size, possessing the capital, Apia, while Great Britain would secure the largest of the group, but the second in commercial imoprtance.

It is probable that among the first duties falling to Mr. Hay when he assumes the office of secretary of state, will be the consideration of some plan to tide over the crisis expected to follow the death of the king.

CHINESE REBELLION ON AGAIN.

United States Consul Wants Protection for American Missionaries.

Hong Kong, August 30.—The Kwang-Si rebellion, which has been quiescent for some time, shows signs of serious results. The rebels are in great force fifty miles northwest of Canton and are preparing to attack the city. Tan, the viceroy of Lang Kwang, has protested against the surrender of Kwang Chow to the French, and when the foreign office insisted upon the surrender Tan telegraphed his resignation to Pekin and handed his seals of office to the governor of Kwang Tung.

The viceroy of Canton having failed to dispatch troops to suppress the rebellion in Hainan and protect the American missionaries, the United States consul at Canton has made strong representations to the acting viceroy, reiterating his demand for the prompt suppression of the general disturbances.

The uprisings appear to have been fomented by the Triad and White Lily Societies, which have combined for the purpose.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN ARMY MOVES.

Friendly Arabs Under British Officers Doing Scouting Work.

Cairo, Egypt, August 30.—A brigade of friendly Arabs, commanded by Major Stuart Wortley, it is announced in a dispatch from Wad-El-Obeid, dated yesterday, which has been pushing round Omdurman, the Dervish camp near Khartoum, had its first brush with the enemy on the east bank of the Nile and captured five men and a grain-laden boat.

The Dervish scouts, the dispatch continues, are now frequently sighted and the whole Anglo-Egyptian army has reached Omteriff, thirty miles from Omdurman. It will move into a new camp ten miles further south today.

The gunboat Melik has been wrecked while reconnoitering ten miles up the river in a terrific sandstorm.

Mail to Havana Resumed.

Washington, August 30.—An order was issued today directing the resumption of contract mail service on Monday next between Tampa, Fla., and Havana, via Key West. The vessels on this line had during hostilities been making trips to Key West three times a week. The service to Key West and Havana for the present will be semi-weekly.

CONFEDERACY GIVEN A NAME.

SALVADOR, HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA ONE GOVERNMENT.

Known as the United States of Central America, the Three States Join Hands.

Managua, Nicaragua, August 18.—The convention assembled at Managua to form a consitution for a confederacy to consist of the states of Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, has agreed upon forty-two of the 149 articles.

It has been agreed that the name of the confederacy shall be "the United States of Central America." The decisions arrived at are as to what the people and the states shall not do, not what the people have conceded to the government of the United States of Central America. They declare that there shall be no death penalty enforced by any state, and that no state shall cede any of its territory. They bridle the liberty of the press and public declarations of opinion adverse to the government.

The work will not be completed until about November 1st.

The diet of the Greater Republic of Central America has asked the government of Nicaragua for all the documents in its archives relating to the construction of an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua for the purpose, as El Liberal (government daily newspaper) says, of "investigating the reason why the United States of North America appear to have decided to construct the canal."

The United States consul at Managua, Chester Donaldson, who has been sick at home with malarial fever for several days, but is now recovering from the disease, has gone with his family to spend a few weeks in the mountains near Managua.

The Nicaraguan government recently imprisoned several persons from Leon and Granada, suspected of opposing the government. The authorities appear to be in constant apprehension of revolutions. Only a few days ago, according to El Liberal, of July 30th, several young men from this city were called before the inquisition on suspicion of plotting a revolution and some of the men were sentenced to the penitentiary.

Many of the principal importers in western Nicaragua, native and foreign, have called on the government during the last ten days, and urged it not to advance the duties on imports, as it had contemplated doing, 100 per cent on the present very high rates, of which advance from 15 to 25 per cent is to be paid in gold.

The importers do not know where the gold is to come from, in view of the fact that a very large percentage of the growing crops of coffee, the only important export from Nicaragua excepting dry hides and india rubber, is pledged to foreigners and persons residing in other countries, who have advanced the money necessary to enable the planters to cultivate the coffee shrubs through the six years of their growth from the nursery to the bearing state.

WORDS IN PRAISE OF COL. HAY.

London Paper Pays American Minister a High Compliment.

London, August 30.—The National Review, referring to the recall of the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, to become secretary of state, says it considers Colonel Hay to be the best ambassador accredited here in recent years, adding:

"He has spoken well, but not too often; he has abstained from being more British than the British; he has refrained from flattery, nor has he indulged in post-prandial gush; but he has missed no fair opportunity of promoting friendly Anglo-American relations, and has been emphatically the right man at the pyschological moment."

The National Review suggests Senator Wolcott as Colonel Hay's successor.

NOT YET OFFICIALLY KNOWN.

Spanish Peace Commission Will Be Fully Instructed.

Madrid, August 30, 4 p. m.—The cabinet council did not meet today and the names of the Spanish peace commissioners are not yet officially known.

Senor Sagasta consulted with several politicians on the subject and tonight prepared instructions for the commission.

The opinion regarding the American commissioners held here is that they will have a tendency to treat Spanish interests harshly, but are nevertheless likely to carry out President McKinley's ideas.

The Imparcial today, referring to the czar's peace note, expresses the belief that his majesty's pronouncement can hardly come from a mere dreamer. It adds:

"Reflection convinces us that it was only issued after consultation with President Faure and Emperor Wilham and that it foreshadows a period of great diplomatic activity."

In concluding The Imparcial says:

"We urge Spain to pay close attention to the matter, as assuredly Spain is not the power least interested in it."

The Liberal is of the opinion that the czar's object was to avert a "threatening rupture of views which prevail," adding:

"The work of the Hispano-American commission in Paris is hardly worthy of mention in connection with the proposed conference, which ought to be attended by the United States as well as Europe, for should war break out and extend from the Mediterranean to the China sea, Spain must awake in order to preserve the little she has managed to save from the ruin."

SICKNESS GROWS IN PORTO RICO.

National Relief Association Committee Returns from the Island.

Philadelphia, August 30.—The yacht May, which arrived in this city today from Porto Rico, via Newport News, brought the report of the representatives of the national relief commission, ex-Minister to Italy William Potter, William Van Rensselaer, Louis C. Vanuseem and Dr. G. G. Graff, who went to Porto Rico to superintend the distribution of the supplies sent to the sick soldiers by the commission.

After giving details of the distribution of the supplies the report says:

"In almost every instance we found the army surgeons most anxious to have at their disposition money for the purchase of needed luxuries for the sick, such as fresh milk, ice (when obtainable) and canned goods, and we are happy to report that in every case we have been able to meet the demands on us.

"There are about 16,000 American soldiers in Porto Rico and on the day of our departure, August 22d, there were over 1,000 men on the sick list. Of this number one-half were cases requiring prompt and careful treatment. All medical authorities in the army in Porto Rico agree that the sick list is increasing and that an alarming condition may be expected unless the war department promptly arranges barracks for the army of occupation and immediately provides additional transports.

Attached to the report is a letter from General Miles thanking the commissioners on behalf of the army for the supplies and for a big consignment of American flags; also a letter from Colonel Greenleaf expressing thanks for the gift of an ice-making machine.

Philip Commands Squadron.

Washington, August 30.—An order was issued by the navy department today detaching Commodore J. W. Philip from the command of the battleship Texas, at New York, and placing him in command of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, with the cruiser New York as his flagship. He thus succeeds to the command formerly held by Rear Admiral W. S. Schley and to the quarters of the New York formerly occupied by Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, as commander in chief of the North Atlantic fleet.

SENN CONDEMNS CAMP WIKOFF

Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A. Puts Government on Notice.

PREDICTS BIG DEATH RATE

Gen. Wheeler Orders a Thorough and Sweeping Investigation.

GIVES REASONS FOR HIS STATEMENT

Declares That Germs of Typhoid Fever Cannot Be Killed Because Montauk Lacks Proper Drainage and That Cannot Be Supplied.

New York, August 30.—Ten soldiers died at Camp Wikoff today. They were:

CHRLES E. CHAPIN, Second Massachusetts, died in an isolated tent, diagnosis refused.
FRED ISUELLER, Eighth infantry, typhoid fever.
— MURPHY, Second cavalry, acute uraemia.
UNKNOWN SOLDIER, acute uramela.
WILLIAM H. NEWCOMB, Twenty-first infantry, typhoid fever.
JOHN G. TROUTHARD, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malaria.
EARL IMMETER, Eighth Ohio, typhoid fever.
VICTOR E. JOLIN, Third infantry, dysentery.
Died in the detention hospital:
W. E. MARSHALL, First Illinois.
Died in the harbor in transport Berlin:
PRIVATE WALDRON, company A, First Illinois, typhoid fever.

The transports Berlin, San Marcos and Specialist arrived at Camp Wikoff today, carrying soldiers from Cuba, and landed them. The Berlin has 586 men of the First Illinois infantry, of whom 160 were sick. General Bates and staff were also on the Berlin.

The San Marcos had 397 men on board, ninety-four of whom were sick.

The Specialist carried 118 artillerymen, only two of them being sick.

Camp Wikoff is to be investigated.

Wheeler Orders Investigation.

General Wheeler has ordered General Adelbert Ames, chief of staff of General Kent's staff, to conduct an investigation. He is given almost autocratic powers. General Wheeler has ordered him to get at the bottom of all the things which have been complained of. The subjects General Ames is to investigate are:

Why is the general condition of the camp so poor; why do conditions that prevail exist; who is responsible; why troops were sent to the camp before it was ready to receive them; why, since there was but one railroad leading into the camp, boats were not used to carry men and provisions from New York city; why needed nurses were not ordered, or if they were ordered, why they were not distributed; why the hospitals are crowded; why transports were allowed to lie in the harbor without supplies and relief being sent out to them?

There is dissatisfaction in the camp of the Rough Riders. They are not satisfied with the terms of their muster out. They wanted to be treated as are the remainder of the volunteers. The regulars, officers and men, are also dissatisfied and want to be sent back to garrison posts and stations at once.

The coming of President McKinley is anxiously awaited. An effort will be made to get the president to sanction changes which even Secretary Alger was not asked to make.

Dr. Senn thinks that within a month every person suffering from typhoid fever brought into the camp will have recovered or have died, and by the time the conditions begin to look as if they had improved, there will come the period of greatest danger. The precautions taken are almost useless, according to Dr. Senn. He says:

"In justice to the camp, I want to say that almost none of the sickness among the soldiers up to the present time and none of the deaths have been due to the conditions which now prevail here, or have in the past. Sickness has been almost entirely limited to fevers contracted in the south and the death rate would have been much more than now had the men remained in the south instead of being brought here.

"The change of climate lessened the effects of the fevers and improved the condition of the men. As a consequence, the only sickness which can be attributed to this camp is dysentery or lesser troubles, which may have been caused by the change of diet or water.

"So far none of the fever has been indigenous to the camp, but if the men remain they will certainly be attacked with typhoid fever. This will be due to the germs which they will get in the water. For a time this camp will be a healthy one, but in a few weeks the typhoid fever germs from the sinks and cess pools, now scattered so thickly about, will permeate the earth and contaminate the water supply.

"To make this place healthy we should have a system of drainage which would carry away all these germs, but to build such would cost a large sum, owing to the extent of the camp."

Government Will Hear from Him.

Dr. Senn was asked if he had brought his views to the attention of the surgeon general at Washington.

"I have not done so in regard to Camp Wikoff," said he. "My protests in regard to other camps have passed unheeded. In

Continued on Second Page.

CHICKAMAUGA SUITS BLACK.

NEW YORK'S GOVERNOR INSPECTS CAMP NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

He Declares That Conditions Are Much More Favorable Than He Had Expected To Find There.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 30.—Governor Black was seen tonight by an Associated Press representative and was asked as to the conditions as he found them in the camps of the New York regiments, as well as those at division hospitals.

Governor Black gave the following interview:

"My impression," said Governor Black, "of the camp of the New York troops at Chickamauga park, is not half as bad as I had expected it would be. The unfavorable condition of the camp and hospitals has, beyond a doubt, been very greatly exaggerated by the press.

"The division hospital, in which the sick soldiers of the Ninth New York infantry are quartered, is certainly in a very bad condition. The present state of this hospital ought never to have been permitted to exist, and should be corrected at once.

"I think that the troops at Chickamauga park should have been moved long before any sickness broke out in the ranks.

"The Sternberg hospital is in excellent condition. I do not see that it can be made any better. It is admirable both in plan and management. As to the New York troops at Chickamauga, I mean to take as many home to New York as I can. I shall also endeavor to have as many mustered out as possible, and those that I cannot have mustered out, I will employ every endeavor to have moved to northern camps at the earliest possible date.

"The hospitals of the Eighth and Fourteenth New York regiments are much better in every particular than the one in which the sick of the Ninth New York infantry are quartered."

The case of Private Nunns, of the ambulance company, who was transferred from the Ninth New York, was reported to the governor by Captain O'Connor, of company A, Ninth New York, and was reported by the governor to Washington for investigation. Captain O'Connor's statement was that he had found the body of Nunns lying naked in a division hospital two days after death, infested by maggots; that an autopsy had been held and that no preparation had been made for the care or interment of the body up to the time when found by O'Connor. The report has created a great stir, and it is stated will result in the trial of Captain O'Connor by court-martial.

Governor Black and party leave for Huntsville at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, and thence they will go to Lexington.

ONLY A SHORT STAY AT CANTON.

President Will Not Be Able To Stop Long at His Old Home.

Cleveland, O., August 30.—While President McKinley very much desired to pay more than a brief visit to his old home in Canton, he finds that the duties of his office are such that he will be obliged to cut his visit there to a mere call.

The president will spend a couple of days in camp at Montauk Point and Camp Wikoff, so as to correctly inform himself as to the condition of affairs and the truth of the reports that have been circulated by personal observation and contact with the men.

The presidential party will be at Colonel Myron T. Herrick's residence on Euclid Heights all this day until Thursday morning, when it leaves for Canton. Big preparations have been made to receive the president and Mrs. McKinley there by their old friends and neighbors and the people in Canton in general. It was the intention to make the occasion a civic jubilee. All this, however, will now be reduced in a measure from the fact that the president and party will only be in Canton for two or three hours and will then take a train for New York. Undoubtedly the president will be given a royal welcome during his short stay in Canton.

On the eastern trip, which is part of the programme outlined, the presidential party will hardly stop longer at New York than will be necessary to catch a train for Camp Wikoff and Montauk Point. The president will probably be in camp at these two places on Friday and Saturday, leaving Mrs. McKinley in New York city, whither he will return to spend Sunday and then go back to Washington. The trip from Canton to New York will be made over the Pennsylvania road, departing from Canton during the afternoon of Thursday.

FOUR SUSPICIOUS CASES FOUND.

Mississippi State Health Officers Send Out a Report.

Vicksburg, Miss., August 30.—A telephone message to The Herald tonight from Jackson says Dr. H. A. Gant, state health inspector, tonight reported to the state board of health that he has discovered four cases of what appears to be yellow fever at Orwood, a small village in Lafayette county. Orwood has been quarantined and the cases isolated and guarded at a house in the country.

Telegrams were sent by the state board to the boards of health of all the southern states and inspectors placed on all the trains on the Illinois Central road. The authorities are confident that the disease will not secure a foothold in view of the precaution taken.

THIRD CASE AT FRANKLIN.

Texas Health Officer Informed of Yellow Fever in Louisiana.

Austin, Tex., August 30.—Assistant State Health Officer Daniel today received information to the effect that a third case of yellow fever had appeared at Franklin, La., the victim being the physician who waited on the case of Hobson, who was the first person to develop the fever at that point this season with fatal results.

The nurse also died.

Dr. Daniels also received information today that the fever is raging at Tampico, Mexico, in a virulent form, 75 per cent of the cases having been fatal.

BROUGHT SPANISH FLAG HOME.

Ohio Lieutenant Returns from Porto Rico with Royal Ensign.

Columbus, O., August 30.—Lieutenant Edward M. Fullington, Fourth Ohio volunteers, reached here today en route to his home in Marysville, O. He came from Porto Rico, being one of a commission to present a captured Spanish ensign to President McKinley. He went direct to Washington from Newport News, where he arrived yesterday on the May, but not finding the president at the white house, an appointment will be made for next Tuesday, when the mission will be fulfilled. The ensign was left in a vault at Washington.

Lieutenant Fullington carries an official document from General Wilson addressed to the adjutant general of the army in which Fullington's own promotion to be captain is recommended.

The royal ensign is the only one captured in actual battle in the Porto Rican campaign.

FEATHERSTONE IS NEXT TO ELLERBE

Carolina Primary Settles the Race for Approaching Governor.

RETURNS SLOW COMING IN

Tompkins Will Be Re-elected Secretary of State It Seems.

DERHAM RETAINED AS COMPTROLLER

Railroad Commission Race Appears To Be a Chinese Puzzle with Garris in the Lead, but His Final Competitor as Yet Unknown.

Columbia, S. C., August 31, 3 a. m.—(Special.)—The state is in the throes of a peaceful, but very interesting, democratic primary election for state officers. No casualties are reported and the vote appears rather smaller than was expected.

Returns are very slow in coming in. At 2:30 this (Wednesday) morning incomplete returns, which, however, reflect the full vote, make it appear as if the following will result:

Featherstone, the prohibition candidate, will run a second race with Ellerbe, the present governor.

Tompkins will be re-elected secretary of state.

Comptroller General Derham will distance his competitor, Epton.

Solicitor Bellinger seems to have a clean sweep over Mower for attorney general.

Colonel Floyd and Major Blythe will run a second race for adjutant general, the present incumbent, Watts, being behind.

The railroad commission race is a Chinese puzzle. Garris is leading, but the man to run it over with him does not appear yet.

Superintendent of Education Mayfield seems to be defeated and McMahan is leading.

For Congress—First district, Elliott, without opposition; second district, Talbert, without opposition; third district, Latimer on first ballot; fourth district, Wilson, probably on first ballot; fifth district, Congressman Strait will run a second race with Attorney General Barber; sixth district, race very close between Congressman Norton and Ed Ellerbe, the former leading by about one hundred votes.

The First regiment at Jacksonville gave Tillman, for governor, 343; Ellerbe, 47; Blythe, for adjutant general, 367; Watts, 131, and Floyd, 149.

Seven out of nineteen boxes at Marion, Governor Ellerbe's county, give him 911, Featherstone next with 346.

Seven out of twenty-three boxes at Edgefield, Uncle George's home, give him 230, Featherstone next with 188.

At Charleston twenty-five out of thirty-three boxes give Schumpert 875, Tillman 115, Ellerbe 172, Watson 46, Featherstone 28.

The Latest Returns.

Of the 27,943 votes accounted for at 3:30 this morning, Governor Ellerbe has received 9,000, his competitors coming in as follows: Archer, 682; Featherstone, 7,242; Schumpert, 3,758; ex-Congressman Tillman, 3,918; Watson, 3,341; Whitman, 102.

Returns received by the state up to 4 a. m. show the following result thus far for governor, being less than one-third the total vote cast: Ellerbe, 9,000; Featherstone, 7,242; Schumpert, 3,758; Tillman, 3,918; Watson, 3,341; Archer, 682; Whitman, 102.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD POPULISTS

National Convention Will Be Held in Cincinnati Next Week.

Cincinnati, O., August 30.—The middle-of-the-road populists will hold a national convention here next week, beginning on Monday. Soon after the call for their convention was originally issued, it was withdrawn and there have been conflicting reports as to whether the convention would be held.

J. A. Parker, of Louisville, secretary of the National Reform Press Association, was here today representing Chairman Milton Park, of Dallas, Tex., and other leaders. Parker had just returned from Texas, where he was conferring with National Chairman Park, and he engaged the Lyceum today for the convention next week. The Lyceum adjoins Music hall, where the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held.

The convention is called for next week because of the very low rates on the railways that can be had to Cincinnati, and the fact that many members of the Grand Army of the Republic from the western states who will be here then, insisted on having a general conference, at least, if the delegate convention should have been called off. Among those who will be in attendance are Thomas Watson, Ignatius Donnelly, Frank Burkett and Wharton Barker.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

State Convention Will Nominate a Full Ticket Today.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 30.—The democratic state convention meets in the city at the Lyceum theater at noon tomorrow to nominate a full state ticket.

All the interest so far has been confined to the head of the ticket. Judge Hiram W. Sawyer, of Hartford, and Timothy E. Ryan, of Waukesha, have been the most active aspirants for the governorship nomination.

SPANISH TRANSPORTS LOST.

NINE HUNDRED MEN MEET INSTANT DEATH.

Gunboat Compelled To Cut Loose from Vessels It Was Pulling Toward the City of Manila.

Tacoma, Wash., August 30.—The Hong Kong Daily Press is authority for the statement that 900 Spaniards, including sixteen privates, lost their lives several weeks ago when the Spanish gunboat Leyte was captured by a vessel belonging to Admiral Dewey's squadron. The Leyte has been stationed in an adjoining island where the insurgents were numerous and aggressive The latter were gaining ground rapidly, causing 900 Spaniards to board these sailing vessels in an endeavor to escape from the natives who would massacre them.

The gunboat Leyte undertook to tow tnese three transports to Manila bay, where the Spaniards aboard them were to surrender to Admiral Dewey if they did not succeed in landing somewhere and reaching Manila under cover of darkness. After the Leyte had towed them down Pampangas river some distance along the coast, a heavy storm came up, making it necessary for the gunboat to cut her tows loose and proceed to Manila for assistance. Before getting there she was captured by the Americans next day and an American vessel was dispatched to find the three transports, but failed to discover any trace of tnem.

The natives on the adjoining coast say they saw nothing of any vessels. The Hong Kong Press finally reached the conclusion that the vessels foundered with all on board.

The Chinese emperor has issued an edict that European and American missionaries and their converts in his empire be fully protected. He says that in this respect all Chinese officials have heretofore been derelict. He issues this edict as a final warning, and declares his determination that there shall be no more riots.

Japanese papers announce that all export duties now imposed in Japan are to be gradually abolished with the object of increasing foreign trade.

GOES AFTER CRUISER ALBANY.

Sister Ship to the New Orleans Bought from Brazil Will Come Home.

Washington, August 30.—Now that hostilities are over, the United States is at liberty to receive from the British builders the fine cruiser Albany, sister ship to the New Orleans, which was one of the two acquired from Brazil just prior to the outbreak of the war.

Acting Secretary Allen today ordered Passed Assistant Engineer Norton, who has been of the greatest service in the engineering bureau during the war and for the many months preceding, when war preparations were making, to proceed at once to Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, to supervise and inspect the completion of the machinery of the Albany.

It is expected that the ship can be completed in about four months, when she will be brought across the Atlantic by an American crew.

"COOKS AND HOMESICKNESS."

Major Hayes Tells What's the Matter with the Soldiers.

Cleveland, O., August 30.—Major Webb C. Hayes, son of the late President Hayes, who is said to be the only volunteer officer that served in both the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, is accompanying President McKinley on his present trip.

Major Hayes, when asked what he thought of the charges of starvation from the regiments at the front, said:

"Look at me. Do I look starved? I lived on the same rations as the soldiers and have grown fleshy on that fare.

"I may be wrong, but in my opinion the greatest cause for complaint is summed up in 'cooks and homesickness.' The government purchased bountifully of all needed supplies. That there was some mismanagement is impossible to deny. But official investigation will show it was a case of 'cooks and homesickness' that crippled the army and packed the hospitals."

Major Hayes has proposed a plan to the chief executive looking toward the reorganization of the national guard under military law.

The plan provides that the president shall appoint an adjutant general for each state; that as many militia shall be raised in each state as circumstances require, and that all officers of such militia shall be nominated by the governors of the various states. They would then be under the direction of the national government and much of the difficulty experienced when the guard was called into service for the Spanish war will be obviated.

THEY WILL PASS ON PROMOTIONS

Board of Highest Naval Officers Will Convene.

Washington, August 30.—The acting secretary of the navy today appointed a board composed of officers of the highest rank to meet at the navy department to consider and report upon all cases of officers deserving of reward for specially meritorious services during the war with Spain other than those officers whose services have been already recognized by promotion.

The board is composed of Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, Rear Admiral Edward O. Matthews, and Rear Admiral Charles S. Norton. Ensign Harry E. Smith will be the recorder of the board. Colonel Charles Heywood, commandant of the marine corps, will sit as a member of the board when the cases of officers of the marine corps are under consideration.

There has been considerable unfavorable comment in regard to promotions already made on the ground that they have really acted as a form of degradation in the case of several deserving officers who have been actually reduced in their grade through the advancement of others.

DUELLISTS EXCHANGE SHOTS.

Two Mississippians Meet on the Field and One Is Wounded.

Vicksburg, Miss., August 30.—A duel between Hon. Charles Scott, president of the failed Rosedale Bank, and C. E. Wright, editor of The Vicksburg Dispatch, was fought four miles from this city today.

Two shots were exchanged, Wright being slightly wounded by the second. Before a third could be fired, the chief of police arrived and interfered, the bout being declared off. The distance was ten paces, 38-caliber revolvers.

The trouble grew out of a newspaper controversy over the failure of the Rosedale Bank.

CORNER IN SEWING MACHINES.

Anglo-American Trust Formed with $7,500,000 Capital.

London, August 30.—The St. James Gazette says this afternoon that it is reported on the stock exchange that an Anglo-American trust to control the output and sale of sewing machines, knitting machines and all kinds of needles is being formed.

STORM SWEEPING ALONG THE COAST

Heavy Gale Blowing About Savannah All Night Long.

GREAT DAMAGE IS FEARED

Wind Attained a Velocity of Sixty Miles an Hour During the Evening.

NOTHING CAN BE HEARD FROM TYBEE

Communication Cut Off, the Lowlands Are Flooded and the Rice and Cotton Are Badly Hurt, It Is Feared. Other Damage.

Savannah, Ga., August 31, 3 a. m.—A heavy storm is sweeping along the coast. The wind at Savannah has blown a gale since 9 o'clock last night, reaching a velocity of about sixty miles an hour.

At this time telephone connection with Tybee island is cut off and nothing has been heard from there since early in the night.

The lowlands are flooded and heavy damages to rice and cotton will result. Railroad tracks are washed out and trains on all roads are delayed.

So far no damage have been reported in the city.

At 3 a. m. there is no indication of a cessation of the gale.

At 3 o'clock this morning the wind has reached a velocity of seventy-five miles an hour, and rain is pouring in torrents.

The streets are filled with debris.

The last report from Tybee, early in the night, was that the wind was blowing seventy miles an hour, and the operator in the signal station was just leaving for the lighthouse for safety.

The quarantine station is believed to have been abandoned before the escape of the occupants was cut off. In the height of the storm it is impossible to form any estimate of the damage or receive any news from the surrounding country.

REMOVE REMAINS OF COLUMBUS.

Havana Papers Agitated Over Disposition of the Discoverer.

Havana, August 30.—The papers are greatly agitated as to the disposition of the remains of Columbus, and it is understood that the Duke Veragua, the only living descendant of the discoverer of America, will request the privilege of removing them from the Havana cathedral and carrying them to Spain, there to deposit them with the remains of other illustrious Spaniards. The general impression is that the remains are not to be included in the surrender.

General Pando, chief of staff to General Blanco, who lately returned from a voyage to Mexico and other Central and South American countries, where he went on a secret mission to arouse sympathy for Spain, will return to Madrid tomorrow. He maintains strict reserve as to the results of his mission. His post here will be occupied by General Solano.

Tomorrow will be General Blanco's birthday. He celebrated it in advance by a gift of $500 to be used in the purchase of relief for distribution among the local charities.

MUSTER ROLLS FOR PAYMASTERS

Camp Poland Is To Be Given Electric Lights by Knoxville.

Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., August 30.—General McKee has ordered all companies in his division to prepare muster rolls for the army paymasters. These officials are expected here next Saturday to pay off the Second division, First corps, for August.

The division is preparing to receive a visit from Major General Breckinridge next Monday. He will reach here at that time from Chickamauga park, and, after an inspection of Camp Poland, he will proceed to Lexington, Ky., to inspect General Sanger's division. It is generally believed here that General Breckinridge will establish his headquarters at this camp, and divide his time between Knoxville and Lexington.

The next improvement at Camp Poland will be providing the camps with electric lights at the expense of the citizens of Knoxville. This is a voluntary offer of the citizens, being unsolicited by the soldiers. The general health of the regiments in the camp is improving.

SUPPLIES COULD NOT BE LANDED

Havana Officials Impose Fine on a Red Cross Relief Ship.

Washington, August 30.—Telegraphic advices were received at the state department today to the effect that Miss Clara Barton, of the National Red Cross Society, arrived at Havana yesterday on the steamer Clinton No. 2, with supplies for the starving inhabitants of that country and that the Spanish authorities at Havana refused to allow the supplies to be landed and imposed a fine of $500 upon the master of the relief ship because he had no manifest.

WILL ASK MILES FOR EXPLANATION

War Department Not Pleased with the General's Utterances.

MAY BE COURTMARTIALED

Head of the Army Will Have To Face Secretary Alger.

THE PRNSIDENT WILL TAKE A HAND

Officials Incline to the Opinion That Miles Made Public Official Dispatches and His Conduct Has Been Prejudicial to Discipline of Army.

Washington, August 30.—When General Miles returns to Washington he will be asked for an explanation of recent interviews appearing with him and the publication of certain dispatches which the war department has not made public.

Whether the investigation will take the course of a military court of inquiry or of a private interview between the president, secretary of war and General Miles remains yet to be seen.

Until the arrival of General Miles the war department will not discuss the matter. Secretary Alger says that the department will not enter into any controversy with its subordinates and he does not propose to discuss matters affecting General Miles during his absence.

The department is of the opinion that General Miles made public the dispatches of the secretary, General Shafter and himself, published this morning. Such action it regards as a breach of military regulations, but no military court can secure proof that General Miles made public the dispatches if he and the person to whom they were furnished refuse to give the information, as several military trials have made it settled law that no military court can compel a civilian to testify if he does not want to.

General Miles also may be called to account for the interviews with him as, unless disavowed, they would place him in the attitude of criticising his superior officers and subject him to military discipline.

The publication of the dispatches, taken together with previous interviews in The Kansas City Star, were the topic of conversation among officers of the war department, and already there is a disposition by some to take sides in the matter, while others deplore the conditions as tending to lower the tone of the army and to do irreparable injury to the service.

It is expected the controversy will extend to both houses of congress and it is feared will have an adverse effect upon legislation which will be asked to better the army.

It is generally understood that the regular force will have to be largely increased, at least until the conquered islands are disposed of, and it is feared that legislation in this direction will be hampered by the inevitable controversy between the secretary of war and the general commanding the army.

NEW YORKERS KILL NEGROES.

Three Members of the Twelfth Regiment Were Given Poisoned Milk.

Altoona, Pa., August 30.—Soldiers passing through Altoona tell a strange story regarding the death of Quartermaster George B. Frank, of company G, Twelfth New York regiment. The regiment is encamped at Chattanooga.

Because of the death of three hospital patients after drinking milk sold by negroes living in the neighborhood, the quartermaster of the company would not allow the negroes to sell anything to his company.

Friday night a gang of negroes caught Frank outside of the camp grounds and after beating him nearly to death threw him under a passing train. Since then the guards have been ordered to shoot any negro who attempts to pass the camp line.

TENNESSEE DESERTER CAUGHT.

Troops Getting Ready To Leave the Service at Camp Meade.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., August 30. Omey Egan, private company H, Second Tennessee, was brought here today from Memphis. He is charged with desertion and will be tried by courtmartial.

The muster out rolls of the Sixth Pennsylvania have been prepared and the regiment is awaiting orders to move to Mount Gretna to be mustered out.

Major Stringfellow, Fourth Missouri, and Lieutenant Colonel Wagar, Third Missouri, members of the courtmartial which tried Dr. Duncan, Twenty-second Kansas, for desecrating the graves of confederate soldiers, reached Camp Meade today and confirmed the story that the young surgeon had been imprisoned for two months instead of five years, as had been reported.

The Twelfth Pennsylvania regiment came in today from Camp Alger and was followed tonight by the Eighth Pennsylvania. The Seventh Illinois has been ordered to Springfield to be mustered out.

EXPERT IN GRASSES AND SAND.

Agricultural Department Working for Benefit of Western People.

Washington, August 30.—Professor F. Lamson-Scribner, the agrostologist of the agricultural department, has completed a six weeks' tour of investigation on the Pacific coast and returned here. The investigation looked to the extension of grass experimental work to the other side of the Rocky mountains, which has heretofore been the western limit in the service, and to the implanting of sand-binding where the sand dunes sweep over the land and partially engulfing telegraph poles and fruit trees, causing damage.

The result of the investigation is a recommendation for extending the former work and for making practical demonstrations of the feasibility of the sand-binding operations. One grass experiment station under the direct operation of the department is to be established, probably near Walla Walla, Wash. At Yakima, Wash., the Northern Pacific road maintains a station for grass experiments, which the road has offered to turn over to this government. Professor Scribner will recommend its acceptance and besides the station under direct government management the experimental work of volunteers in the field of grasses and forage plants will be generally encouraged.

It is the expectation that the results of the extension of the service will be a restoration, at least in part, of the Pacific coast ranges to their former condition. The drifting sands along the rivers and coast were especially watched and the people interested will be shown by practical demonstration how to prevent the sands blowing over the country. At one point there was a fence fifteen feet high to keep the sands off the railroad track and telegraph poles, and the work is much needed in Oregon and Washington. Professor Scribner, in his report, will recommend the planting of seaside lyme grass, a wild species of sedge and beach grass, now used at some points to effect this purpose.

TRANSPORTATION IS TOO SLOW.

Troops Booked To Leave Chickamauga Did Not Get Away.

Chickamauga National Park, Ga., August 30.—Owing to the hitch in the transportation arrangements, no regiments left the park today. The Second Nebraska was expected to move tomorrow, but will not get away before Thursday; the First Missouri was also under orders to move tomorrow, but will not get away until after the Second Nebraska. The orders for the Eighth New York to proceed to Hempstead, to be mustered out, were modified today, and the regiment has been ordered to New York city, to be mustered out at their armory there. At the present rate of movement it will be the middle of next week before all the regiments left here are away.

The batteries of artillery today completed the transfer of all arms and equipment to the mustering officer, and as soon as the rolls are completed these batteries, seven in number, four from Ohio, the Twenty-eight from Indiana and A and B, of Georgia, will be ready to return to their homes to be mustered out. Colonel Grigsby's Rough Riders, the Third United States volunteer cavalry, today turned over their stock, and will load at Lytle for their homes just as soon as transportation can be had.

Governor Black, of New York, who arrived last night, today visited Chickamauga Park in company with Dr. Alva H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York city, and Colonel Treadway, his secretary. He visited the camp of the Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth New York regiments, and carefully inspected each. He also visited the division and Sternberg hospitals, returning to the city at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

BYCK APPOINTED RECEIVER.

For the Stock of Christopher Gray & Son, Savannah and Augusta.

Savannah, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Upon application of H. B. Claflin & Co., James H. Dunham & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., the National Bank of Savannah and several other creditors, Judge Robert Falligant today appointed Max L. Byck temporary receiver of the stock of dry goods of Christopher Gray & Son. The firm has a large dry goods house here and another in Augusta. The receivership includes both of these properties, and the stock of goods in the Augusta house will be brought to Savannah and sold here.

Receiver Byck went to Augusta tonight for the purpose of presenting the necessary papers and taking charge of the stock. The amount of the indebtedness, as stated in the petition, is something more than $17,000.

Christopher Gray died in 1895, and the business is now being run by his sons under the terms of the will, they being also the executors. Much of the other property belonging to the estate is also encumbered.

Among the plaintiffs to the petition are two sons of Christopher Gray, deceased, who state that they requested the executors to wind up the business some time ago, and they refused to do so. The application comes up for a hearing on Saturday.

SOUTHBOUND BONDS TO BE SOLD.

Arrangements with a Baltimore Syndicate About Complete.

Savannah, Ga., August 4.—(Special.)—Negotiations which have been under way for some time with a syndicate in Baltimore are about completed, and the outlook is that within the next two or three days the bonds of the Southbound railroad held in escrow by the Mercantile Trust Company, of that city, to secure a loan made to the Savannah Construction Company will be sold at about 75 cents on the dollar. There are, it is understood, $1,550,000 of these bonds held by the trust company, which at 75 cents would yield $1,162,500 for the construction company. The debt for which the bonds are held in trust is about $400,000. When this and some expenses are paid there will be enough left to pay out the stock of the Savannah Construction Company at about par. The stockholders of that company will have the satisfaction of knowing that they gave Savannah one of its finest trade feeders—a railroad that gave important connections with the north, and have managed their affairs so successfully as to wind up business with their stock worth 100 cents on the dollar, a record that probably has few equals. The Savannah Construction Company, as is well known, built the Southbound railroad, now part of the Florida Central and Peninsular.

GOVERNMENT MAY SELL LINES.

Wires Being Erected in Porto Rico Can Be Disposed Of.

Washington, August 30.—The war department received advices from Porto Rico on the work being done by the little army of signal service men on the island. There are 300 of these men now there, and they will have to assume the control and operation of the government lines of telegraph.

This government has always been opposed to a government telegraph system, and signal service officials say it is not improbable that the lines on the new island possession will be eventually sold to private enterprise through bids for its purchase. This, however, has not yet been taken up officially, and government control will have to be assumed at least until the ultimate disposition is determined as to all the offices on the entire telegraph system of Porto Rico. The principal telegraph stations which the signal service will have to man are at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguese, Yauco, Guayama, Arrayo, Humacao, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Utarado, Rio Piedras, Cayey, Aibonito and Ciates.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Papers Are Read at the Afternoon Session.

Sarafoga, N. Y., August 30.—This was the second day of the annual meeting of the American Social Science Association. At the morning sessions subjects were considered in the department of education and art.

At the evening session United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris, of Washington, D. C., presented a paper upon the "Significance of the recent advance in college and university education in the United States."

WEYLER SHOWS FUTURE POLICY

Will Be Independent of Government and the Opposition.

WANTS TO REORGANIZE ARMY

His Great Desire He Intimates Is To Check England's Ambition.

NO ANIMUS AGAINST THE QUEEN

Former Captain General of Cuba Now Seeks To Cut a Figure in Spain's Political History as It Is Being Written at Present.

London, August 30.—General Weyler, according to a special dispatch from Madrid, published here this afternoon, has outlined his future policy. He proposes, it appears, to be independent both of the government and of the opposition, "always aiming to preserve the country and to reorganize the army." He expressed the belief that the carlists have plenty of money, some of which, he alleges, comes from France. He says the united republicans have no personal animus against the queen, their only object being to "adopt a firm international stand, one result of which would be to check in some measure England's ambition."

General Weyler's statement was made to a committee of the Weyler Club, which called upon him this morning at Palma, Majorca, where he is staying. This evening he expects to speak before a club convention. It is represented that the general is returning to politics in response to many appeals from Spain and from abroad, and it is added that he will attend the sessions of the cortes and expound his views as to the causes of the war disasters.

The substance of General Weyler's declaration to the Weyler Club is as follows:

The general intends to advocate a sweeping policy of rehabilitation of the government. He will refuse to aid in any temporary measures and will propose a military dictatorship for the reorganization of the army and navy.

Their honor, he remarked, has been lost, as well as the Antilles, owing solely to military deficiencies.

General Weyler expressed the belief that the present cabinet will be succeeded by a military dictatorship or by a Silvela ministry. He added that he did not desire a change in the form of government, but he pointed out that the carlists have an excellent organization.

Continuing, the former captain general of Cuba urged Spain to abandon her attitude of international neutrality, in order to be prepared to oppose Great Britain when the latter, desiring to enlarge her sphere of action at Gibraltar, demands the Suerra Carbonera, Melilla or other adjacent Spanish possessions. The general deemed it better to lose the Philippines, the importance of which he did not appreciate, than territory around Gibraltar.

In conclusion General Weyler deplored the loss of the Antilles, for the sake of the Spaniards who resided in the islands and on account of national commerce.

SATISFIED WITH DUNN LORING.

Grosvenor and Thompson Call on Secretary Alger.

Washington, August 30.—Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, called at the war department today, in company with ex-Representative Thompson, to report to Secretary Alger the results of their visit of inspection of the camp at Dunn Loring, and particularly the state of affairs in the Seventh Ohio volunteer regiment.

General Grosvenor was emphatic in his approval of what he saw. He said:

"I never saw a body of soldiers better fed, better clothed and better sheltered than is the Seventh Ohio regiment at present. So much for the general condition. Now as to particulars. There were 1,300 men in the regiment. Except from suicide, there have been but two deaths among them since the organization, four and a half months ago."

Continuing, General Grosvenor said that the dissatisfaction among the soldiers was all traceable to the fact that they had not been able to get to the front. On the whole, he was satisfied the men were very much better off than were the soldiers in the civil war.

This last view was confirmed by Senator Allen, of Nebraska. He said the main complaint among the men was their enforced detention at the camps instead of being sent to the front. So far as their physical condition was concerned, while the men had suffered a good deal at Camp Thomas, so far as he could judge from his own experience in the civil war, they were certainly no worse off than the soldiers then engaged.

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS AGREE

Platform Declares for Sound Money and One Set of Candidates.

Dover, Del., August 30.—The union republican state convention met here today and indorsed the ticket nominated last week by the regular republican party.

Today's action will bring harmony in the republican ranks in Delaware and there will be but one ticket in the field this fall.

The platform declares for sound money, a protective tariff, the maintenance of a navy and army large enough to protect the interests of the country, favors the fortification of the seacoast and the retention of all territory captured during the war with Spain, congratulates the nation on the annexation of Hawaii, favors the building of the Nicaragua canal and demands an investigation of the alleged mismanagement of the war department.

SAYS THE BRITISH ARE TOO SLOW

English Sympathizer Declares That Russia Acts While England Thinks.

Pekin, August 30.—A high member of the Tsung-Li-Yamen, Chinese foreign office, who is a British sympathizer, complained in the course of a recent interview that Great Britain's assurances of support against Russian aggression were belated. "Why," asks this functionary, "withhold such a declaration until Russia has secured Port Arthur and France obtained considerable concessions in the south? The disintegration of the empire has begun and today the necessity for strong action is less urgent than when Russia first obtained a foothold."

He admitted that China had broken her promises to England, but this, he argued, was because Russian pressure was too strong to be resisted. He complained of "British ignorance of Russia's line of action," and asked, "why does not England approach Russia directly with a declaration that Russia's interference in China will be regarded as casus belli? It is useless to punish helpless China and to participate in the disintegration of the empire. The Tsung-Li-Yamen prefers that British influence should be paramount, but it is unable to do anything unless England helps with sword in hand."

CHEROKEE NATION PUZZLED.

Indians Do Not Know the Actual Provisions of the Curtis Bill.

Fort Smith, Ark., August 30.—There is great anxiety in the Cherokee nation, resulting from the condition of affairs brought about by the passage of the Curtis bill. It appears that various constructions have been placed on different sections of the law, and as a result property owners do not know where they stand.

The law provides that improved property shall be appraised and afterwards may be bid in by the present owner at half the appraised value. All unimproved property is to be lumped and allotted. As a result of this provision many Cherokees began erecting buildings on their unimproved property in order to hold it.

It now appears that the law applies only to property improved before the Curtis bill was passed, and the Cherokees who have been rushing the work of making improvements are troubled over the situation.

GUATEMALANS HATE MEXICANS.

Outrages by Troops Are Attracting Official Attention.

Tapachula, Mexico, August 30.—Many outrages have been perpetrated on Mexicans by Guatemalan army officers.

The worst case is that of Trinidad Voga, an honest farmer, who was told by the Guatemalans that they wanted to buy horses and he accordingly crossed the line with a large number of horses to meet General Barrilas, who seized his animals and had him beaten. This outrage caused much indignation. Other similar actions are reported and are under investigation and due information will be given the government of this republic.

The Guatemalans appeared to be actuated by an intense hatred of Mexicans, taking every opportunity to insult and rob the humblest people.

TARHEEL NAVAL RESERVES.

North Carolina Seamen Reach Home To Be Mustered Out.

Wilmington, N. C., August 30.—The officers and crew of the United States steamship Nantucket, which has been stationed at Port Royal, returned home this morning on a special train arriving at 8 o'clock. Practically all were originally from Wilmington and members of Wilmington division of naval reserves. The officers, all except Commander George L. Merton, have already been discharged from the service and the crew will be mustered out at once.

A most cordial reception was given the returning reserves. Thousands of people with a band of music met them at the train and escorted them to their armory, where speeches were made by John D. Bellamy, democratic candidate for congress from the sixth district, and others.

WILL CONTEST SUTRO'S WILL.

Heirs of the Wealthy Californian Decide To Go to Court.

San Francisco, August 30.—Four heirs of the Adolph Sutro estate have begun a contest of the will on the ground that the ex-mayor was mentally incompetent to execute a valid instrument at the date mentioned in the document.

Those who challenge the probate of their father's will are Mrs. R. V. Morbio, Mrs. Kneausbaum, Edgar Sutro and Miss Clara Sutro. Their attorney will attack the will on all the legal grounds allowed by the statutes of California.

Two of the heirs, Mrs. Dr. Emma Merritt and Charles Sutro, have not joined in the contest. The matter will come up before Judge Coffey today.

GALVESTON NOT QUARANTINED.

Surgeon General Wyman Receives Encouraging Reports.

Washington, August 30.—Dr. Wyman, surgeon general of the marine hospital service, has received encouraging yellow fever news from both Key West and Galveston. At the former place no new cases have developed within the last three or four days, and he is of opinion that no fever cases exist there now.

There are no new cases reported as Galveston, and the quarantine established against the city has been raised, but it is continued against Fort Point, where the troops are quartered.

WILL BROOK NO INTERFERENCE.

Commission Will Be Cared for by the French Government.

Washington, August 30.—Justice White is to have a conference with Secretary Day when the latter returns to Washington about the end of the present week, and it is supposed that it will be then definitely determined whether or not the former will consent to abide by his first decision to serve as a member of the peace commission. At last accounts the justice was in Cooperstown, N. Y., on vacation.

M. Thiebaut, the secretary of the French embassy, had a long conference with Acting Secretary Moore today, supposedly with reference to the accommodation to be provided for the commission when it reaches Paris. While details have not been arranged, it is believed that the French government will afford the commission suitable rooms in the French foreign office and that it will be treated with distinguished consideration.

No outside pressure from any source will be permitted to be brought to bear upon the commission, it being admitted that notwithstanding the keen interest all Europe may have in the work of the commission the body must be allowed to deal with all questions coming before it under the protocol without interference from any country besides the United States and Spain.

He Wrote a Letter in Dreyfus Case.

Paris, August 30.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who was one of the witnesses in the recent trial of Emil Zola to contradict minor points of testimony given by Colonel Picquart, and who was subsequently wounded in a duel with the latter officer, was arrested today and conducted to Fort Valerien by order of the minister of war, Godefoy Cavaigne. The arrest was the result of a discovery that Lieutenant Colonel Henry was the author of a letter involved in the Dreyfus case.

Georgian Dies at Camp Wheeler.

Huntsville Ala., August 30.—Private Anderson M. Pace, company B, Second Georgia infantry, died today at the Second division hospital, Camp Wheeler, of typhoid fever.

No Escape for Mrs. Botkin.

San Francisco, August 30.—No effort is being spared by the local authorities to make effective the detention of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin on the charge of murdering Mrs. J. P. Dunning and Mrs. J. P. Deane, of Delaware. An attempt will be made to have Mrs. Botkin indicted by the grand jury, which would give this state jurisdiction if extradition proceedings fail. The principle witness will be Mrs. A. Raous, of Headsburg, formerly a nurse of Mrs. Botkin.

GENERAL MERRITT STARTS FOR PARIS

Military Commander at Manila Is on His Journey.

OTIS IS ACTING AS GOVERNOR

Green and Babcock Are on Their Way Now to Washington.

INSURGENT LEADER OFF FOR HONG KONG

Philippine Junta Will Send a Delegate to Paris To Appear Before the Peace Commission.

Manila, Philippine Islands, August 30.—The United States transport China left here today, having on board Major General Merritt and his staff. The general is bound for Paris, where he will take part in the Spanish-American peace conference. Major General Otis is acting governor of Manila.

Generals Greene and Babcock, with their staffs, are bound for Washington.

Opacible, the insurgent leader, is going to Hong Kong in order to confer with the insurgent junta there. He will receive Aguinaldo's final instructions by cable.

Agonillo, another of the insurgent leaders, is going to Washington. It is considered probable that the insurgent junta of Hong Kong will send a delegate to the Paris peace conference.

Aguinaldo remains at Baker.

Hundreds of unarmed insurgents visited Manila yesterday.

Rear Admiral Dewey has declined to permit the coastwise steamers to resume running pending a settlement of the Philippine question.

General Rios, the Spanish governor of the Visayas islands, is reported to have proclaimed himself governor general of the Spanish dominions in the Philippine islands, and to have invited the adherents of Spain to rally at Iloilo.

Merritt's Last Official Act.

London, August 31.—The Manila correspondent of The Times says:

"General Wesley Merritt's last official act before leaving was to sign a permission for the insurgents to send an emissary to represent them at the proceedings of the Paris grand commission. General Aguinaldo has sent an agent to Hong Kong to inform Filipe Agoncillo, the insurgent leader, of his appointment for this duty. General Whittier succeeds General Greene as intendente.

"All the outskirts of Manila are in a state of complete anarchy.

"The insurgents are hunting and pillaging the Spaniards, while the natives generally are sacking villages, robbing vehicles and stealing horses."

Killed His Wife and Himself.

London Depot, Ky., August 30.—Near Annville, Jackson county, about twenty miles from this place, yesterday afternoon, Judge Levin Johnson, of the Jackson county court, went home under the influence of whisky and began to abuse his wife, who was in a delicate condition, whereupon she left for the home of her mother, some distance away. Johnson picked up his winchester and followed her, remarking that he would bring her back. Later Mr. Johnson and his wife were both found dead, she with a bullet hole through her neck, the bullet breaking it, and he with the whole top of his head blown off, his body lying across that of the wife.

Same State, Same Crime.

Middlesborough, Ky., August 30.—At Powell's Valley, Claiborne county, Ky., Walter Burrows yesterday killed his wife with a forty-eight caliber revolver, and then shot himself, dying instantly. Mrs. Burrowe was shot three times through the heart. The tragedy was due to jealousy, which neighbors say was groundless.

SENN CONDEMNS CAMP WIKOFF

Continued from First Page.

regard to Camp Wikoff I have written an article embodying all my views, which will be printed in a medical journal. The article is over my signature and will be reported to the authorities at Washington, I am sure.

"Then I will be asked about and will emphasize my opinions. I want you to reiterate that unless this camp is cleared out within six weeks it will be the most infected place in the United States. The soil will be permeated with typhoid fever and an epidemic will follow. It will be worse than it has been at any time in Chickamauga.

"In regard to that camp, I want to say that I warned the Washington authorities before the soldiers were sent there of the danger which would result from massing a body of men there. I told them that the water supply was insufficient. There were not enough springs and the use of river water would result in typhoid fever. My protests went unheeded. The result was shown when I was in Porto Rico with General Miles.

"Almost the first men sent him were from Chickamauga. They were run down and half sick when they arrived. They were in no condition to stand the southern climate. General Miles noted their weakness, and I told him the cause of it. I asked him to notify the Washington authorities and have the Chickamauga camp broken up. He did so at once, and the evacuation of the place followed.

"I want to say that as bad as Chickamauga was this place will soon be far worse.

"Within three weeks all the disease contracted in Cuba will be cured. After that there will be no sickness in this camp except what is indigenous to it—but the death rate will be vastly greater than it is now. The men with sickness will die from the typhoid fever which will inevitably follow.

"Unless this camp is broken up within six weeks I predict that it will be instead of a 'recuperation camp, a 'horror camp,' worthy to rank with the infamous pestholes of the civil war."

Austro-Hungarian Agreement.

Vienna, August 30.—The negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian prime ministers, Count Von Thun and Baron Banffy, for a renewal of the Austro-Hungarian ausgleich subject to the approval of the emperor-king, have been concluded, and the Austrian government will convene the reichsrath for a prompt consideration of the renewal bill. The two governments have agreed as to a course of procedure should the Austrian parliament fail to reach a speedy solution.

Eagle and Phenix Files Bond.

Columbus, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—The Eagle & Phenix Company, pursuant to Judge Newman's order, today filed $25,000 bond in the federal court, which was signed by G. Gunby Jordan, president; E. N. Clemence, treasurer, and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. Surety in this way, regarding remaining preferential claims of the old company, is made and the new company obtains a clear title to the property.

New Orleans at Ponce.

Washington, August 30.—Captain Folger reported to the navy department the arrival of the New Orleans at Ponce, Porto Rico, yesterday. She will serve as the flagship of Admiral Schley while he is on duty with the Porto Rican military commission. Among the vessels placed out of commission today were the Nantucket, the Chickasaw and the Cheyenne at Port Royal, and the Maple, at Norfolk.

Amounts May Be Refunded.

Washington, August 30.—In answer to inquiries the commissioner of internal revenue has held that there is no provision of law for the redemption of documentary revenue stamps. In cases, however, where stamps have been used on instruments not requiring stamps, or where by error a stamp of a greater denomination than required by law has been used upon an instrument requiring a stamp, the amount paid for the stamps may be refunded.

Coroner's Jury Holds Dr. Kennedy.

New York, August 30.—The coroner's jury in the case of Emilene C. Reynolds, who was found dead in a room in the Grand hotel on August 16th, returned a verdict that death was caused by a blow inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

Says Sick Had Bedding.

Washington, August 30.—A dispatch from Surgeon Borden, at Montauk, to the surgeon general, denies the report that the sick on the San Marcos had had no bedding except blankets. He says that all the sick had mattresses, pillows and blankets.

Rough Rider Dies in New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., August 30.—Sydney Senseney, of Lexington, Va., member of troop L, Second United States cavalry, who was brought here from Camp Wikoff, died today of malarial fever.

Marquis Ito Visits China.

Yokohama, August 31.—Marquis Ito, after a week's stay in Seoul, the Corean capital, during which he had an audience with the king of Corea, creating a good impression, left the city en route for China yesterday.

Two Soldiers Die of Typhoid.

Washington, August 30.—Two more soldiers, patients in the post hospital at Fort Myer, have succumbed to typhoid fever. They are Privates John A. Boyd, company E, Ninth Massachusetts, and George Neill, company A, Sixth Pennsylvania.

THE MAN IN THE RANKS AND THE MAN IN THE LINE.

Editor Constitution—A veritable heartfelt appreciation is felt by the thousands of Constitution readers because of Mr. Sawtell's manly expose of the insulting language used by an officer to the soldiers in his company. I have seen no denial yet, and to an old soldier it is incomprehensible, especially that the captain could stand by and permit such language to a subordinate.

While your correspondent has nothing to do with this matter "per se," it approaches a growing evil, if all we read and hear be true; then it is alike of interest to all Americans.

1. Does our volunteer system take gentlemen as private soldiers? I know many.

2. Will gentlemen submit to wanton insults?

During two years of the civil war your correspondent was a private in the infantry service, was placed as a boy under a wholesome discipline, rigid but just. During the last two years of the war I was a member of the naval department, under Captain John R. F. Tatnall, where the discipline was tense in its severity, a perfect school for the soldier marine, yet during these four years I never heard an officer use such language to his men as is attributed to this officer in Camp Northen at Griffin, Ga.

Indeed, I have reason to believe that the men would not have submitted to such insult. True it is that in the school of making soldiers, or in the service for which soldiers volunteer there can arise no cause nor excuse for such want of thought in an officer.

When our young men enter the service of their country in time of danger, it is under a pure patriotic spirit, a sentiment considered in all ages as the holiest aspiration of human intelligence. He is no hireling, this gentleman private soldier, but leaves a respectable home, respectable and often lucrative employment for love of his country to serve his country. Therefore he must not be subjected to insult. Should this new-fangled uppishness prevail, could we expect respectable men to volunteer? Let the call be ever so urgent, respectable men could not place themselves in so false a position. Then what? No volunteers except the waifs and roughs of the city, serving without cause or principle. Our experience teaches us that these are not the best soldiers. Again, that ambition, which has carried so many to the cannon's mouth and made heroes of men, will become dormant. Patriotism will die.

How the heart of the old veteran burns with indignation to know that his son is placed where there is a bare possibility of being insulted, wantonly insulted and for no cause.

These young men, the sons of old veterans, joined the army to fight. The father helped the youth off in a spirit of pride, as he recognized in the boy "a chip of the old block." He knew that there was a wholesome discipline to be administered to the boy, but he also knew that strict regulations control both officer and private—a condition absolutely fair to both and which does not contemplate conduct on the part of an officer to cause the private to lose his self-respect, for this respect of self is the guiding star of all ambition. Then let these regulations be enforced. "Hew to the line," and let the officers fall where they may.

Whatever the West Pointers may say to the contrary, the old soldiers, whose regiments were composed of chivalric gentlemen and who were officered (as our volunteer forces are now officered) by men of their own class at home, know that the thousand deeds of valor, the most conspicuous exploits of heroism would not now emblazen the pages of history as the superlative of what men can and will accomplish for pure love of country, unless they had in the highest degree that love of home and self-esteem that made them dare not shirk a duty.

There is a wholesome pride in every gentleman that will not submit to insult. It is the making of a man, and our young men in the volunteer system, from Maine to Florida, should at once understand that they are to be protected from such treatment. Let them keep the law, with all respect that is due to an officer, but exact a strict compliance on the part of the officer. Are the institutions of our country becoming so thoroughly imperialized that such gross neglect of discipline can go unpunished? That all the Demos vanishes, leaving the power concentrated? Then democracy vanishes, imperialism reigns! Armies will then become what is the dream of some of the West Pointers—merely a machine, a projectile to be hurled at any object with equal force, whether meeting an invading enemy or killing our own people. I know that the temper of Americans is not ready for this yet.

I vie with any man in love of country and for that love and pride of America I write upon this vital question. It must be, and will be, ventilated when congress meets, because the personal characteristics of our native born American will not tamely submit to such treatment. The question embraces much not dreamed of by an unsuspecting or thoughtless officer. It saps the very mudsills of our volunteer forces and unless our institutions undergo a complete revolution, these must ever be relied upon to protect the honor of our country.

The people rule. They will rule and are not yet ready for such changes. Democracy must die, true republicanism be heard of no more, chaos will reign, institutions hurled as by cyclonic power to utter destruction before these things can be incorporated in our system. The volunteer soldier is today and must forever be the bulwark of our institutions and the pride of our homes. He is socially the equal of his officer and all north and south, east and west demand the treatment accorded by the common sense of a gentlemanly officer. They must not be subjected to wanton insult. T. J. WALKER.

Madison, Ga., August 29, 1898.

Why Those "D—m Cowards" Enlisted.

From The LaGrange Graphic.

In Friday's Constitution Mr. Robert B. Cramer has a most interesting and instructive article. It shows what troops were selected to do the fighting against the Spaniards and those that will most likely have to face the yellow fever in Cuba. When one reads of the utterances of a southern man indulging in maudlin palaver over McKinley's Americanism and his conduct of the war, like the interview of Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, the other day, he can use as an antidote for any such hysteria Mr. Cramer's very instructive article.

He shows that the troops which have been used to fight the Spaniards, and thus have got the glory out of the war, have been northern troops; that now when the war is over and no glory can come from mere garrison duty in yellow fever climes the troops which are being sent are southern troops. Our boys will be sent to meet a foe more dreadful than the Spanish—a foe that comes not with flying banners, nor sounding drums, nor the tramp of many feet—to meet this open foe was given to the soldiers from other sections.

Is it any wonder that the southern privates who are not getting any $1,600 or $1,800 a year are desirous of being mustered out? They left in many cases wives and families and mothers and sweethearts. They left in many cases good paying positions. They did this from an exalted sense of patriotism. They did it to face the armed enemies who were seeking to tear down the flag of this republic. They did this with no hope of reward beyond the glory which comes to the brave soldier.

They did not enlist to do garrison work or loaf around camp or face yellow fever after the war was over and the Spanish flag had disappeared from this hemisphere, and it is perfectly natural that some of the bravest and most patriotic desire to go home now that peace has come. The little swelled-up lieutenant who said the other day, when the question was asked the members of his company if any of them desired to be mustered out, "Now, let the damn cowards step out," exhibited a solecitude for his own job, a pitiable ignorance of present conditions and a contemptible cowardice in dealing with those whom chance had put under him which was disgusting.

Tosca Goes Back to Havana.

Washington, August 30.—Ernest Tosca, who has been connected with the Havana consulate for six years, and who was General Lee's secretary for three years, has been designated to go to Havana with the Cuban military commission as one of its secretaries.

Editor of "The Forum."



"Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is certainly worthy all the praise given it. For 2 years I suffered from heart trouble and my condition was precarious. I was advised to try this valuable remedy, and I am happy to say it restored my health."
Q. W. Friend, Eldon, Iowa.

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

A Good Name

Won by the Good Things It Has Done for Humanity.

To relieve a single sufferer from excruciating pain, or to arrest the progress of a wasting disease which was leading to premature death, is truly a beneficent and praiseworthy work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has done thousands of deeds like this, and it is constantly doing this work today.

It has won its good name by curing people who were victims of impure and impoverished blood, and who were suffering from scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples and eruptions, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness or catarrh.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

SOLDIERS SHOT BY TWO WOMEN

Lively Battle in Everett, a Brunswick Suburb.

SOLDIERS INSULT A PARTY

Women with Escort Retreat to Their Homes and Soldiers Follow.

HARTMAN PREPARES TO DEFEND HOME

Soldiers Fire on Him When the Women Who Had Procured Guns Shoot at the Soldiers, Wounding Two of Them, One Seriously.

Brunswick, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Information comes from Everett City tonight that two of the First Ohio volunteers were shot and one seriously wounded at that place last night. It seems that the volunteers were en route to Huntsville and at Everett about one hundred got off to see the place.

Section Foreman Hartman, his wife and his sister, Miss Carrie Hedley, were standing by the track watching the soldiers. Some of the soldiers made insulting remarks to the party. Hartman and the women retreated to their homes. Some of the soldiers followed and continued their remarks. Hartman ordered them away. They commenced advancing, as if to enter the gate. Hartman prepared to shoot. The soldiers took aim and two fired. The bullets struck over Hartman's head.

The two women had by this time reached indoors. They secured a shotgun and rifle, threw open a window and fired. Fully one hundred soldiers had run up by this time. One received a buckshot charge in his breast and another was shot in the hand. The injured men's comrades then began to close in and prepared to charge the house. Officers of the regiment ran up and drove them back at the point of pistols.

The wounded were placed on a flat car and run out of town. Hartman and his folks are generally commended for defending their home.

FIRST GEORGIA PROMOTIONS.

Commissions Arrive and the Officers Enter Upon Duties.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 30.—(Special.)—The commissions for the newly appointed officers of the First Georgia regiment whose names were published in The Constitution today were received this morning by Colonel Lawton. He issued them to the officers and they have entered upon their new duties. The men of the companies affected by these promotions are pleased with the changes in the roster of officers.

Sergeant McDonald, whose leg was broken in a fall yesterday, is considerably improved today and the surgeons are hopeful that his injury will not prove as serious as was anticipated.

The First Georgia regiment has been ordered to prepare its muster rolls for the coming of the army paymasters. These officials will arrive here Saturday and will pay to General McKee's division about $400,000.

The chamber of commerce of this city today authorized its chairman and the mayor of the city to invite President McKinley to Knoxville to review the troops at Camp Pollak. The plan is to have the president stop here while en route to Washington from Jacksonville, where he has already announced he is going. The chamber of commerce also invited General Joe Wheeler to stop here upon his return from Montauk Point to Alabama.

Lieutenant Lucius E. Polk, of the Fourth Tennessee, tonight married Miss Blanche Clements, a popular society belle of this city. The wedding is the result of a courtship and acquaintance of less than two months. Lieutenant Polk is a lineal descendant of President James K. Polk. He and his bride left tonight to visit his family at Columbia, Tenn.

Lawton Sends Health Report.

Washington, August 30.—General Lawton's bulletin of the health conditions of the American forces in Santiago is as follows:

"Santiago, August 30.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington: Total sick 381, total fever 313, total new cases fever 7, returned to duty 1. Deaths: William R. Bethel, private, Sixth infantry, typhoid fever; Joseph Berry, private, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever.

"LAWTON, Commanding."

Captured a Still.

Columbus, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Internal Revenue Deputy Collector Basch returned today from Taylor county, bringing a big copper still, which he captured and which will be shipped to the authorities at Atlanta. It was found on the place of Frank Wilsbee. It was once registered, but it is alleged has been turning out corn juice on the sly lately without paying the tax.

BRING GOLD FROM KLONDIKE.

Steamer Roanoke Reaches Seattle from the Alaskan Fields.

Seattle, Wash., August 30.—The steamer Roanoke arrived here today from Alaska with 450 passengers and gold dust which a conservative estimate places at $1,500,000. A majority of the passengers were men who went to Dawson in last year's rush. They have no gold, but lots of experience. The fortunate passengers numbered about seventy-five. Of these probably twenty-five had over $10,000 each. The amounts held by the remaining fifty ranged from $10,000 to $50,000. The following is a list of the richest ones and the amounts they brought back:

M. W. Jenkins $53,000.
Theodore Anderson $50,000.
George Carmack $35,000.
Stick Jim $35,000.
Tagish Charley $35,000.

These men were among those who went to the Klondike. George Carmack was the discovered of the Klondike. He located the first claim on Bonanza. Stick Jim and Tagish Charley are full-blooded Indians.

An unusual incident attending the arrival of the Roanoke was the holding and searching of her passengers and the baggage for three sacks of stolen gold dust. Each individual passenger was examined as he came off the steamer, but the missing gold was not found. The bags contained about $24,000. The gold was taken from a stateroom on the Roanoke while she was lying at St. Michael. There is no clew to the thief. A search of the vessel was made at St. Michael before she left, but with no better success than was achieved today.

Conditions at Dawson and St. Michael have undergone no material change since last reports. People are arriving daily at St. Michael from up the river in small boats. The steamer Noyo, which left St. Michael two days before the Roanoke, relieved the congestion of stranded miners by taking away about 100 of them.

BANKRUPTCY COURT CONVENES.

Five Petitions Filed in Americus. Many More Expected.

Americus, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—One of the first bankruptcy courts in the south under the new bankruptcy law convened in Americus this morning. John H. Rogers, of Americus, and Walter B. Nichols, of Unadilla, Dooly county, filed petitions in the bankruptcy court recently and these were referred today to Mr. Shelby Myrick, of Savannah, referee for this district, as Judge Speer was out of the state. Judge Allen Fort represented Rogers and Nichols at the hearing today and an adjudication of bankruptcy was made in both cases. These proceedings were exparte and a time was appointed for a final meeting of creditors, at which time Referee Myrick will preside, and an administration of the bankrupts' estates begun.

The bankruptcy business in this part of the state promises to be large and fifty cases are expected to be filed in the next sixty days. One attorney alone has thirty delinquents who will apply for the benefit of the bankruptcy law.

Meeting Proved a Failure.

Savannah, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—The business men of Savannah failed to turn out today at the meeting of the board of trade, called for the purpose of taking steps to bring about trade relations between Savannah and Cuban and Porto Rican ports. The weather was exceptionally bad, which may account somewhat for the lack of interest shown. The board of trade officials were very much disgusted that the business people did not take more interest in the matter. The meeting was made up of several of the large wholesale grocers, who say that they will now ignore the other business elements and hold a meeting of their own on this subject.

Will Go to Denver.

Athens, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Professor E. Phillips, formerly professor pedagogy at the State Normal school, has been elected to a chair in the University of Denver, Colorado, and will take charge of his new work in a few weeks. He will pass through Athens on his way to Denver and will remain here several days with his friends.

Masonic Temple for Adairsville.

Adairsville, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—A movement is on foot here to build a Masonic temple on the most prominent corner in the ton. It will be 40x75 feet and on the new block that will be erected by Mr. N. C. Anderson. The Anderson building will be of iron and pressed brick, with solid glass front. Bids are now being received. The Masons are moving in the matter and wish bids on their part of the building. Dr. J. P. Bowdain, the master, is very enthusiastic.

The Brunswick Knights.

Brunswick, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Brunswick's uniform ranks Knights of Pythias will spend their anniversary day in Savannah this year, the guests of the Forest City Knights. The Brunswick boys go to have a good time and they always enjoy themselves when away. There is an especially strong bond of friendship between the Brunswick and Savannah Knights and they love to get together.

Blow from Hoe Killed Him.

Thomasville, Ga., August 30.—(Special.) W. H. Blalock, a well-known citizen of Boston, in this county, is in a dangerous condition from a blow received on the head from a hoe in the hands of a negro yesterday. Blalock was engaged in a difficulty with a negro boy, when the boy's father came on the scene with a hoe and inflicted what is considered a serious wound on Blalock's head. The negro made his escape.

Political Speeches at Thomasville.

Thomasville, Ga., August 30.—(Special.) The first political speech in Thomasville for the year was made today by J. H. Smith, colored, who claims to be the republican nominee for congress in this district. He had a small audience, and there was no enthusiasm even among the negroes. J. R. Hogan, populist candidate for governor, speaks here toworrow night.

Shot the Marshal.

Abbeville, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Major T. L. Holton shot William Gates, marshal of the town, about 2 o'clock today, in the left hip, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. The ball was soon extracted. There was a difficulty yesterday, in which he drew a pistol and threatened Holton when friends intervened, but today Gates was drinking and started into Colonel Holton's office, where he had just gone to avoid him. The trouble grew out of a business transaction.

Burglary at Hawkinsville.

Hawkinsville, Ga., August 30.—(Special.) Some one entered the house of Mr. J. S. Haskins while all were asleep and stole Mr. Haskins's watch and chain and bunch of keys and several dollars and his trousers.

Comfort for Babies

in warm weather is quickly obtained by dusting their tender little bodies morning and evening with a little **Comfort Powder.** It brings quick relief from chafing, itching, heat rash, eczema, and any kind of skin irritation. It is soothing, healing, and cooling to the skin, and makes it soft and smooth. It is used and recommended by hundreds of trained nurses, and eminent physicians declare it absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin. Miss H. Cecil Mills, Springfield, Mass.

All Druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. Comfort Powder Co., Hartford, Ct.

DUEL IN THE DARK; NEITHER WOUNDED

Deputy Sheriff and a Negro Exchange Shots in Law Office.

WERE ONLY A FEW FEET APART

Negro Made His Escape After the Firing.

OFFICER HAD LEVIED ON NEGRO'S TRUNK

This Caused the Row—President Waxelbaum Returns from New York. Outlook for the Carnival.

Macon, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—This evening Deputy Sheriff Bob Holmes and a negro named Willis Roswell, who keeps a barroom on Fourth street, exchanged pistol shots at each other in the office of Judge Burnett on Cherry street. Holmes fired three times and Boswell twice. Neither was struck, but this was a miracle, as the men were within a few feet of each other. This is explained, perhaps, by the room being dark, night just coming on and no lights were burning. There were several people in the room at the time, but no one was hurt. Boswell fired two shots and then ran out of the office and escaped. Holmes gave himself up to Policeman Bryan, who soon arrived on the scene.

Boswell was mad with Holmes for levying on a trunk of his wife, Emma Boswell, for court costs. Boswell fired the first shot. Then Holmes fired in self-defense.

The right side of Holmes's face near the eye was either grazed by a ball or singed with powder. When Holmes levied on Emma Boswell's trunk yesterday she tried to cut him with a knife.

City Detective Clarke arrived this afternoon from Eastman, having under arrest Norma Langley, charged with forging checks in the name of Inez Clarke for $130. She claims she got only $38.

Judges and Solicitors.

It is said that an effort may be made in Bibb county at the general election in October next to defeat, so far as this county is concerned, the amendment to the state constitution for election of judges of superior courts and solicitors general by the people. The consensus of opinion is that the amendment will receive a majority vote in Bibb county.

President Waxelbaum Home.

Mr. E. A. Waxelbaum has returned from a business trip north. While away Mr. Waxelbaum, as president of the Macon Carnival Association, obtained a number of valuable pointers that will be utilized and elaborated for the benefit of the carnival. In his travels he heard the carnival much discussed by reason of the publications concerning it which have appeared in The Constitution from time to time.

President Waxelbaum said today: "On my return to Macon I found that a great deal of work has been done by the committees. I received a letter this morning from Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island, stating that he has ordered a silk flag to be made for the young lady who represents his state in the great parade of the carnival, and that the flag is to be kept by the young lady as a souvenir of the occasion.

Lack of Organization.

Mr. Frank Hazlehurst has returned from Chicago, where he has been during the season as the special agent of the Georgia Fruit Growers' Union. He talks interestingly about handling the fruit crop. He says the growers should organize. Those who shipped through the union got better results than those who did not.

Newsy Notes.

Superintendent D. Q. Abbott, of the Bibb county public schools, returned from a visit to the mountains of North Carolina and is now busy preparing for the opening of the fall term of the public schools.

The city bridge will be repaired. A new bridge will not be built at present.

It is probable that the next meeting of the county commissioners the county tax rate for this year will be fixed.

The directors of the Young Men's Christian Association have decided to fix up a first-class gymnasium. The ladies' committee will assist the directors in fitting up the gymnasium.

Mrs. John T. Coates has returned from Augusta.

Father Winkelreid, of St. Joseph's Catholic church, who has been quite sick a long while with fever, has gone to the mountains to recuperate.

Frank Henry, a tailor, died today.

Tom Wylie, formerly of Macon, died today in Cordele. The remains will be brought to Macon for burial.

POSTOFFICE ROBBERS TRIED.

Four Men Are Committed by United States Commissioner.

Norfolk, Va., August 30.—Charles Hill, James Johnson, John I. Dandrell and James W. Thompson, alleged postoffice robbers, were given a preliminary hearing by United States Commissioner Ackiss today on the charge of robbing the Bambleton, W. Va., postoffice August 10th.

The three first named were identified by the postmaster as having been seen about the time of the robbery.

John W. Turner, a Lynchburg grocer and liquor dealer, testified that these three divided a large quantity of stamps in his place August 13th. All three were sent to the grand jury, Thompson being discharged, but as he and the three others are charged with robbing the postoffice at Virginia Beach and Plymouth, he was remanded. The Plymouth case will be heard tomorrow.

JUDGE MADDOX AT HUNTSVILLE

Visits Camp of the Second Georgia To Ascertain Their Wishes.

Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., August 30.—(Special.)—Congressman John W. Maddox, of the seventh congressional district of Georgia, has been at Camp Wheeler enjoying camp life with the boys of the Second Georgia since Monday at noon, leaving for his home at Rome this afternoon. Congressman Maddox visited the camp for the express purpose of learning whether or not the men want to be mustered out of the service. "If so," said he, "I will use my every influence to that effect."

He spent his entire time while here mingling with the boys and when asked by a Constitution reporter on his departure whether or not he thought the regiment wanted to disband as a body, he shook his head, saying:

"That is the question that puzzles me. I know the regiment is made up almost entirely of men whose home interests are being sacrificed during their extended absence, but they are too loyal to say that much outright. They do not wish to leave their government in the lurch by disbanding."

The judge was loud in his praises of the regiment and did not hesitate to say that the Second Georgia ranked among the first in the volunteer army.

The congressman's young son, who is serving as a private in company I, from Rome, secured a ten days' furlough and accompanied his father home.

Deaf Mute Beaten.

Leesburg, Ala., August 30.—(Special.)—A strange deaf and dumb man came here this morning bloody and badly beaten up. He wrote on his slate that he had been held up and robbed by highwaymen near here.

HON. W. A. LITTLE NOMINATED.

As Democratic Candidate from Eighteenth Senatorial District.

Augusta, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—The democratic conventiln if the eighteenth senatorial district met at the courthouse at noon today to nominate a candidate for the state senate. Hon. D. G. Fogarty called the convention to order, and Judge N. W. Warren, of Jefferson, was chosen temporary chairman; J. W. Whitley, of Glascock, secretary. Organization was perfected by enrolling delegates, and Mr. Fogarty was elected permanent chairman of the convention. He stated the object of the meeting and announced the convention ready to hear nominations. Judge G. W. Warren, of Jefferson, stated that his county being entitled to the candidate, had selected Hon. W. A. Little as their nominee.

Judge H. C. Roney, of Richmond, seconded the nomination, and Mr. Little was nominated by acclamation. Messrs. E. W. Herman, H. A. Williams and G. W. Warren were appointed to notify Mr. Little and invite him to signify his acceptance of the nomination. The committee escorted Mr. Little in, and that gentleman accepted the nomination, pledging his best efforts to discharge the duties of the position if elected.

A new senatorial committee was chosen as follows: From Richmond, E. W. Herman, D. G. Fogarty, H. C. Roney; from Jefferson, S. M. McNair, G. W. Warren; from Glascock, J. W. Whitley.

Judge Roney urged the delegates to work to poll as big a vote as possible for Mr. Little and the state ticket.

Mr. Williams of Glascock said that his county had been snowed under by the populists, but he thought it would be in some measure redeemed this time.

The committee then thanked the citizens of Augusta for their courteous treatment and adjourned.

WON'T PART FROM THE SICK.

Surgeons Don't Want Olivette to Carry Invalids Away from Florida.

Fernandina, Fla., August 30.—The hospital ship Olivette still remains at the quarantine station. Her coaling, which was to have begun early this morning, did not begin till about dark. The weather today has been blustery and rainy, making all work slow. The coaling will probably not be completed until tomorrow night. It is doubtful then whether she will carry many sick away, for surgeons here seriously object to having their patients moved, first on account of the inclement weather; second, fear of the effect of sea voyage on patients with typhoid; third, possibility of yellow fever, the ship not having been fumigated; fourth, precarious condition of many of the patients.

Some flatly say they will not allow their convalescents to go. They also assert that there is not a trained nurse on the ship.

Late last night General J. Rush Lincoln, with his headquarters, left for Huntsville. Today the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana regiment left for Indianapolis, where it is to be mustered out of the service. They carried on their train the bodies of William A. Snyder and Clinton M. Lovell, both members of company B, their regiment, who died last night.

CLAIMS A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Mining Man Files Suit Against a Mexican Corporation.

San Francisco, August 30.—H. W. Harding, a mining man, today filed suit against the Compania Minas Dal Tacajo, a mining company operating at Rosadio, in the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, to recover $887,064 for breach of contract.

The plaintiff alleges that he entered into a written contract on March 1, 1895, with John Bradbury, president of the company, to work the ore in the dumps from the defendants' mine and to pay the defendant 40 per cent of the gross yield thereof.

Mr. Harding claims he was and is ready to perform his part of the contract, but was prevented from doing so by the defendants on May 7, 1897, who notified him that the company refused to be bound by the contract. He estimates his damages at $887,064, for which sum suit is brought.

News Notes from Waycross.

Waycross, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—State Chairman duBignon has appointed Captain A. P. Perham, of this place, a member of the democratic executive committee from Ware county.

The republican ratification committee will probably receive J. M. Wilkinson's acceptance of the republican nomination for congress in a few days, now that the populists have indorsed Wilkinson.

Judge Sweat is quite busy at present with some important hearings in chambers.

Nashville Fire Cost $300,000.

Nashville, Tenn., August 30.—Fire, which broke out today in the four-story building of the Phillips-Buttorff Company, caused a loss a little in excess of $300,000. Aside from the concern named, which suffered to the extent of $175,000, the principal losses were sustained by A. J. Warren, $57,000; Phillips & Stevenson, $26,000; American National bank, $20,000; Davis Printing Company, $4,000, and J. M. Head, $20,000. These losses are pretty well covered by insurance.

Carry Invitation to McKinley.

Omaha Neb., August 30.—A delegation will leave Omaha tomorrow for Washington to formally present the invitations to President McKinley and others to attend the peace jubilee to be celebrated on the exposition grounds October 10th to 15th. Invitations will be proffered to the entire diplomatic corps representing foreign governments, as well as the cabinet and others in authority.

Norwegian Schooner Sinks.

Copenhagen, August 30.—The British cruiser Cleopatra, belonging to the training squadron, has arrived here with the crew of the Norwegian schooner Livelig, which she reports having sunk in collision near Haven island. The Cleopatra put eighteen blue jackets on board the schooner in an effort to save that vessel, but she foundered so suddenly that six of the blue jackets were drowned.

Sessions Grow Longer.

Quebec, August 30.—The work of the arbitration commission is evidently increasing. Each day more time is devoted to the sessions and tonight the American commissioners have canceled all social engagements and are holding a session by lamplight. What they are discussing or what was discussed at their long joint session is not known.

Will Indorse Chicago Platform.

Concord, N. H., August 30.—The preliminary caucus of delegates to the democratic state convention which will meet tomorrow was held tonight. The tenor of the speeches was in favor of indorsement of the Chicago platform. There is no contest over the nomination for governor. Charles F. Stone, of Laconia, being conceded the honor.

Body Found in a Well.

St. Louis, August 30.—The body of Mrs. Catherine Doerr, wife of Peter Doerr, cashier of the LaFayette bank, who was an invalid and had been missing for more than a week, was found today in a well on Temp avenue, not far from where she lived.

Johnson May Be Lynched.

Middlesborough, Ky., August 30.—Charles Burch, who, with Ben Johnson, killed Deputy Sheriff Nat Cloud and John Cadle, a bystander, at New Tazewell, Tenn., has been captured. Excitement runs high and there is talk of lynching Johnson.

Republicans Nominate Noonan.

San Antonio, Tex., August 30.—The republican congressional convention of the thirteenth district today nominated ex-Congressman George H. Noonan for congress on a platform in favor of protection, sound money, territorial expansion and increase of the army and navy.

DAVIS FAVORS THE CZAR'S PLAN

Senator Says Much Good Might Come Out of the Conference.

HE THINKS KINDLY OF IT

Minnesotian Declares Standing Armies Would Not Be Wiped Out.

ALL THE WEAK NATIONS ARE FOR IT

Nicholas's Proposition To Have a Big Peace Talk Meets with Warm Support.

Chicago, August 30.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, a member of the peace commission, stopped in this city a few hours while en route to his home in St. Paul, where he expects to remain and rest until September 17th, when the commission sails for Europe. When asked for his opinion of the probable success of the czar for a disarmament conference, he said:

"While the obstacles in the way of the abandonment of the standing armies seem almost insurmountable, still it would not be at all a surprised if very material good could be accomplished by a conference of the kind proposed. It might not result in the reduction of the standing armies, but it would be a step toward that goal and it might have side results which would be of the greatest value.

"The czar has done a great thing in putting forth his suggestion. While Russia would undoubtedly benefit greatly by the change, I believe the czar's motives are not in any sense selfish, and that he is perfectly sincere in his desire to bring about benefits to all the European nations. The Russian imperial family has always had a vein of humanitarianism and even of sentimentalism in matters of reform, and its achievements have been very great in some lines.

"It is, of course, very hard to say what the proposed conference would accomplish. England would gain by disarming and would undoubtedly work hard for it. The smaller and weaker nations are being forced to bankruptcy and ruin by the armies they feel forced to maintain. They may have to reduce their forces to keep in existence, whether there is any general agreement or not. Russia is so protected by its barrier of ice and snow behind it and by the character of its people, that it could afford to disarm. Certainly it would want to avoid fighting until its great military road across Siberia is completed.

"The eastern question is very serious and may at any time lead to trouble. So many of the elements of it require delicate treatment that I do not see how the nations interested can afford to disarm until they have a good basis fr action in this field. Guarantees of good faith will be needed if some form if disarmament is to be accomplished and how they are to be given it is difficult to see. I do not think that an international court of arbitration would necessarily be involved in the disarmament plan, but the conference may open a way to such a bit of progress."

England Approves, France Condemns.

London, August 31.—John Morley, liberal member of parliament and former chief secretary of Ireland, Sir John Lubbock, the distinguished scientist and liberal-unionist member of parliament, and many other men of position in the political and scientific world, have expressed their approval of the czar's plan.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, declares that the idea originated entirely with Emperor Nicholas. There is much skepticism in diplomatic circles as to any practical results from a conference, and it is admitted on all sides that the circular came as the greatest surprise."

The Paris correspondent of The Times still insists that M. Faure and the French ministers knew nothing beforehand and that the czar's proposal has plunged the entire official world into terrible embarrassment and almost into stupefaction.

"Everybody," says M. de Blowitz, "is asking with dismay what it means. It is a sad awakening for France, and her papers are making an immense effort to restrain their feelings in the face of what is regarded as Russian perfidy."

Germany Accepts Czar's Invitation.

Berlin, August 31.—The official Nord Deutsch Allegemeine Zeitung, believed to be inspired by rince Von Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, declares the willingness of Emperor William and Germany to accept the invitation to attend the congress as proposed by the Russian emperor.

Credit Claimed for Kaiser.

London, August 31.—The Daily Graphic says that Lord Salisbury, in 1888, communicated to Emperor William a memorandum showing the tremendous cost of armed Europe. Emperor William was so impressed that he privately intmiated his intention to summon a disarmament congress. The semi-official German press ventilated the idea, with the result that so much anxiety was revealed on the part of France that the kaiser abandoned the project.

Congressional Nominations.

Chattanooga, Tenn.. August 30.—Hon. Gus Cate, of Cleveland, was nominated for congress by the republicans of the third congressional district this afternoon. The nomination was made by acclamation. Mr. Cate's opponent is Hon. John A. Moon, the present congressman.

Streator, Ill., August 30.—Walter Reeves was renominated by the republicans of the eleventh district for congress here today.

Chillicothe, O., August 30.—C. E. Peoples, of Meigs county, was nominated for congress today by the democrats of the eleventh district. General C. H. Grosvenor is his opponent.

Steubenville, O., August 30.—Dr. E. D. Moore, of Hurriston county, was nominated for congress today by the democrats of the sixteenth district.

Peoria, Ill., August 30.—The republicans of the fourteenth district today renominated Joseph V. Graff, of Pekin, for congress without opposition.

Evergreen, Ala., August 30.—(Special.)—J. F. Stallings was nominated by acclamation as democratic candidate for congress from this district. The Chicago platform was indorsed in its entirety and the building of the Nicaragua canal by the government recommended. A motion was carried to leave the congressman from this district uninstructed so far as the Cuban, Porto Rico and Philippines question is concerned.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 30.—(Special.) The republican congressional convention in the city nominated Hon. Gus Cate, of Cleveland, as candidate for congress. Cate is the mayor of Cleveland.

Committee Ready To Report.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 30.—The committee appointed to investigate the administration of the officers of the supreme lodge of the Knights of Pythias will report in the morning that the supreme officers have not been derelict in their duties, and not guilty of wrong doing. The reelection of John A. Hinsey, of Chicago, as treasurer of the endowment rank, is conceded.

Grocery Store Broken Open.

Columbus, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—John Cotton, a Rose Hill grocer, is minus half his stock. Burglars entered his store, breaking in with an ax, and carrying off goods by the bale. The burglars took his pistol from the store. Cotton's place is just outside the city limits.

DISEASES OF WOMEN

MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN & AMERICAN COLLEGES.

20 YEARS EXPERIENCE. THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

SCHOOL SHOES SCHOOL SHOES

GET ...YOUR... SCHOOL SHOES AT

Black's Shoe Store

New Goods! New Styles! Lowest Prices!

EVERYTHING IN THE SHOE LINE FOR EVERYBODY.

R.C.BLACK

Sign Brass Tracks---35 Whitehall St.



OUR COAT IS OFF

not for a fistic encounter; but to serve you with energy, judgment, courtesy and despatch in every department of the grocery business. What you don't want we long ago stopped carrying—what you do want we have in abundance and invariably the best to be had for the money. We buy that way and we sell that way. Here are a few samples; Fox River Butter, Cream, Neufchatel, Philadelphia Cream, Edam, Pineapple Swiss, White and Full Cream Cheese.

A. W. FARLINGER,
321-323 Peachtree St.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

Liverpool and London and Globe Fire INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

organized under the laws of the state of New York, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $294,798 78

III. LIABILITIES.

14. Total liabilities $11,485 00

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

6. Total income actually received during the first six months in cash $23,469 27

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash $10,959 62

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Personally appeared before the undersigned Henry W. Eaton, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the president of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of New York, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

HENRY W. EATON, President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of August, 1898.

GEORGE H. COREY,
Commissioner for the State of Georgia, Office No. 56 Wall St., New York City.

Name of State Agent—B. H. ABRAMS.

Name of Agent at Atlanta—M. HARRALSON, Austell Building.

C. J. Porter, Columbus, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—C. J. Porter, aged sixty-two years, an old and respected citizen of Columbus, died this morning after a protracted illness from a complication of troubles. He was born in Talbot county, coming here twenty years ago. He followed the mercantile business with success, being a supply grocer at the time of his death. He was a steward and trustee of St. Paul Methodist church, and a prominent Methodist. Mr. Porter was a Mason and also was a member of the Royal Arcanum. Two children, Miss Janie Porter and Miss Mittie Porter, survive him. The deceased was a Christian gentleman and an upright citizen, who was very generally esteemed. The funeral occurs tomorrow.

S. T. Bullard, Campbell County.

Fairburn, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Mr. S. T. Bullard, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this county, died suddenly at his home near Red Oak this morning. He was at the lot milking his cow when he was stricken. He managed to make his wife, who was only a short distance away, hear him and told her he was dying. She called a near by neighbor, but in a few minutes he was dead. His son, Mr. James T. Bullard, is in business in Atlanta.

Southern Announces Changes.

Washington, August 30.—J. H. Barrett, general superintendent of transportation of the Southern Railway Company, announces the following appointments:

G. R. Loyall, superintendent Asheville division, vice W. O. Sprigg, resigned, to accept service elsewhere; and H. B. Spencer, superintendent Louisville division, vice G. R. Loyall, transferred.

Shot in the Back.

Steel, Ala., August 30.—(Special.)—Bob Ashley, a tramp from Birmingham, was found on the streets here this morning shot in the back. He said the train crew on the northbound Alabama Great Southern freight train put him off and that one of them shot him.

Climatic Conditions Cause Sickness.

Washington, August 30.—Surgeon General Sternberg says that it is true there is sickness in Porto Rico, but it is not to an alarming nature. It is probable climatic conditions are causing sickness among the troops in Porto Rico.

Chicago Will Care for Sick Soldiers.

Chicago, August 30.—The city health department is taking strong measures to give prompt aid to all sick soldiers passing through Chicago and to take care of those who are unable to continue their journey home.

National Dental Society.

Omaha, Neb., August 30.—The first annual convention of the National Dental Society opened today.

McKinley and Roosevelt.

Washington Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Theodore Roosevelt is not taken so seriously in Washisgton as he seems to be in some other parts of the country. Here it has become established that a certain amount of latitude of expression must be allowed to him if the government would make use of his excellent qualities. Some time before the war bgan, while he was assistant scretary of the navy, Mr. Roosevelt could hardly restrain his impatience over what he considered too deliberate progress of the administration in bringing on the crisis with Spain. In one of his occasional vocal explosions he let out such a curdling declaration as this:

"The blood of 250,000 murdered Cubans lies at the door of the white house."

The statement that Mr. Roosevelt had employed such language about the administration of which he was a part was laid before the president, with the suggestion that it called for some rebuke:

"No," said the president, "I don't think we had better pay any attention to it. We may need this hot young blood later on."

And so it turned out.

A PONDEROUS FLOWER.

The Blossom Weighs Fifteen Pounds and Is a Yard Wide.

From The Providence Journal.

Among the marvelous plants that the last century has made known none is more remarkable that the huge parasite rafflesia. It derives its name from Sir Stamford Raffles, who, in 1818, was governor of Beneoleen, in Sumatra. He was one time on a tour of the island, accompanied by Lady Raffles, Dr. Arnold and quite a party of Europeans and natives. Suddenly they alighted upon a flower of prodigious size and repulsive odor, more than a yard across and weighing fifteen pounds. Its color was a light orange, mottled with yellowish white, the whole thing livid and visited by carrion insects. Later investigation showed the plant to consist of flower alone, directly parasitic on a species of cissus. It never has stem or leaves of its own. The famous Robert Brown bestowed the name on the plant, Rafflesia Arnoldi, commemorating thus the titles of both discoverers. Several species are now known, differing much in size, but little in essentials. Their entire growth occupies but a few months. They first appear as knob-like protuberances protruding from the bark of various species of cissus. The flowers remain expanded only a few days, then becoming a disgusting mass of putrescence. As in the similar case of one well known carrion flower, the insects, attracted by the odor, also assist in the pollination. These parasites flower at a different time from the host plants, thus making their own blossoms more prominent. They have been cultivated in various botanic gardens, especially in the east.

This plant is among the giant flowers, ranking in size with the great water lily of the Amazons, and with some of the huge tropical aroids. A peaflower in Trinidad is said to be several feet in length, its banner or upper petal being alone one foot long. The range from these titians to the almost invisible flower of water starwort is tremendous, but the little is fashioned as carefully as the great. Nature leaves no corner unfinished for the reason that it is minute.

Colonel Van Horn Dead.

Washington, August 30.—The war department was notified today of the death of Colonel J. J. Van Horn, of the Eighth States infantry, at Fort Russell, Wyo.

Bank Robber Taken to Michigan.

Chicago, August 30.—George Whitney, alias George Wagner, who is wanted in Richland, Mich., on a charge of bank robbery, was taken to Lansing, Mich., today on a requisition by Sheriff Snow, of Kalamazoo.

Pitts' Carminative

Aids Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
Cures Cholera Infantum,
Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Teething Children,

And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and

NEVER FAILS

to give satisfaction.

A Few Doses will Demonstrate its Superlative Virtues.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

The Morning Constitution (with Sunday) per year, $8.00; without Sunday, $6.00; Weekly, $1.00.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—Stockton's, 209 W. Bay street; H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Fifteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Bankston, Manager, office at Burr Brown's book store, Mulberry street.
ROME, GA.—J. Sam Veal, 250 Broad street.

To Subscribers.

The Traveling Agents for The Constitution are Messrs. W. H. Overbey and Charles H. Donnelly.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., August 31, 1898.

"The Case of Miles."

"The case of Miles" is one which is now about to become a public issue.

It must be acknowledged that when the war with Spain broke out the country at large did not have very much faith in General Miles. He had just returned from an extended trip through Europe, where he had permitted himself to be shown around as a kind of military exhibit, wearing on each occasion a different uniform. So pronounced did this characteristic become that it was a standing joke about Miles's new uniform, and the press was more concerned with the question as to whether the trunks had arrived than that of the general himself. But when the time for seriousness arrived, the people laid aside this little pleasantry and looked toward the head of the army for the preservation of the military honor of the country. It soon became apparent to even the most careless that, though General Miles, as the ranking officer of the army, was its commander in chief, he was really superseded by the secretary of war, who ignored his rank and dealt directly with generals of inferior command, instead of through the regular military channels. The development was recently made that though General Miles went to Santiago in his capacity as commander in chief, and though he was recognized as such when he got there, a secret telegram had been sent to General Shafter advising him that he was not to be superseded. This goes to sustain the belief that a conspiracy had been formed against Miles. In sending this secret telegram the secretary of war acted as a marplot, and if military disaster had resulted to American arms he would have been the responsible one. The American people are lovers of fair play. Even those who had the least confidence in the military ability of General Miles must feel outraged at the treatment which he received. Mr. McKinley owes it to himself to get rid of his incompetent war secretary, a man who left the army of 1865 under a cloud and who is now using politics with which to get even with men whose duty it was at that time to administer to him the punishment necessary.

From West to South.

Already some of the good results of the Georgia exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi exposition are becoming apparent.

One of these results is an agitation for the building of a railroad directly from Omaha to Atlanta, traversing for the most part a section of country now untouched by railroads, and bringing into close commercial relations sections of country which are widely divided because of present connections.

On this subject The Omaha World-Herald draws attention to the fact that Omaha has no direct outlet to the seaboard of the southeastern Atlantic coast, but that everything must go in a round-about way to St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, whence it proceeds through devious channels to southern points, thus making the southern seaports more distant in the matter of time from Omaha than would be Liverpool or Kamschatka. As an illustration, The World-Herald says:

> The actual distance to Savannah is thirteen hundred miles from Omaha, about three hundred miles less than from Omaha to Boston, but so far as commercial convenience is concerned, Savannah might as well be ten thousand miles away. What Omaha wants and need is a direct line owned by one company to Atlanta.

The Constitution most heartily reciprocates this good work so strongly advocated by its Omaha contemporary, and assures it that quite as much interest will be taken in the matter here as in the trans-Mississippi country. The present railroad connections of the entire southeast have been made with a view to the carrying trade east of the Mississippi river, while the business to the west of the river has been entirely overlooked, or more properly speaking, has hitherto been out of the reach of southern business enterprises. The time has come, however, when the leading cities of the south demand such connections with the trans-Mississippi systems as will place it on equal terms with the cities of the northeast. That this need is equally felt in the far west is shown by the assertion of The World-Herald that—

> We need the cotton goods of Atlanta, the Georgia watermelon, the Georgia peach, the hard and soft coal, the rice and timber of the south. The south needs our flour, apples, butter, cheese, grain, meat, cattle, horses, woolen goods, implements and all the product of our manufactories. Beyond Savannah is the ocean freighted with millions moving from port to port, in which Omaha should have no inconsiderable share.

The Constitution sincerely hopes that The World-Herald will not allow this matter of a railroad direct from Omaha, passing through various important southern points, reaching Atlanta and pushing on to Savannah, to drop; but that it will urge this important work with all of the eloquence which it can command, in order that the business interests of the country which will be pierced by such road will be aroused until the project can become a reality. The capitalists of Omaha and their friends will find those of Atlanta and the south fully awake and alive to the importance of this project. It is necessary, it is in the line of legitimate business enterprise, and it will result in the welding of sections which, of late years, have shown a growing reciprocity for each other.

The Army Ration.

Starved to death! That is the verdict of the doctors who attended young Tiffany, a youth of wealth, who was brave enough to go out with the Rough Riders and who lost his life in consequence.

Starved, because he was not given the proper food. Was it necessary? Was not that life, as well as many others, needlessly sacrificed because of somebody's blunder?

If so, who is responsible? Who is guilty?

Had this young soldier been given proper food and nourishment while undergoing the ravages of fever, his life would have been spared. This country is rich, and there is not a man in it who would begrudge the expenditure of whatever is necessary to take proper care of the soldiers. Was it red tape, or was it incompetency that took this life and the others?

Now come the members of the "President's Own" regiment, the Eighth Ohio, and charge that they, too, have been starved. Who is to blame?

The impression is strong among those who have undergone the experience of soldiering in the tropics, and even those who were compelled to camp life in Florida, that the army ration is to a great extent at fault. These men claim that the food given the soldiers was absolutely unsuited to the needs of the men in such climates; that the rations given out to them, while the assuaged hunger, furnished no nourishment, and that in consequence the men were in no condition to stand the hardships of the campaign about Santiago.

Whether this theory is correct or not we do not pretend to know. We do know, however, that this army ration is another thing which should be investigated. If lives have been lost which, with ordinary precaution and proper provision could have been saved, the country wants to know where the blame should be placed.

One Proverb and Another.

At what age a man should retire and give the younger generation a chance has long been a much mooted question. Because now and then an exceptional young man forges to the the front with some accomplishment which makes him notable beyond his fellow men, the tendency of the critical has been to declare that each year the world looks more and more to its young men, and that the older ones should feel it a bounden duty to make way for all the youngsters irrespective of talent or accomplishment. In other words, that this is becoming more and more a young man's age.

Once in awhile something turns up to demonstrate that age is not a mere matter of years; that men who ought by all the rules be old, are, in reality, as young and vigorous as many a score years their junior; and that, in short, it isn't a question of years but of the individual.

We have been given a number of notable evidences of this in the war with Spain. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat calls attention to this fact in connection with its declaration that one of the things demonstrated by the war is that there are many notable exceptions to the old proverb "Old men for counsel and young men for war." Indeed, The Globe-Democrat considers that the rule has been turned topsy-turvy. To strengthen its contention it recalls the fact that most of the men who have figured at the head of things are nearing the age of retirement. Dewey, who should, of course, head the list, is sixty-one. General Wheeler will soon be sixty-two. General Miles is fifty-nine, Admiral Sampson is fifty-eight and Admiral Schley fifty-nine, while Fitz Hugh Lee is the oldest of the lot—sixty-three—though he doesn't look it. Shafter and Lawton and Merritt are, all of them, veterans.

A lot of the younger men have distinguished themselves, of course, but a great part of the glory goes to the older men, who, by all the arguments of those upholding the progressiveness of youth, should not have been in it at all. They have, however, been decidedly in it, and they have shown that they were not only counselors but fighters. Dewey and Wheeler and Schley may, by all the rules of those who make age a mere matter of years, be too old for war, but they have gloriously demonstrated that they are as young as the youngest in activity and action.

"A man's as young as he feels" is a safer proverb than that cited above. It is as true as "a woman's as young as she looks"—and nothing could be truer than that.

The Political Boss.

In his speech delivered at Dublin upon the political issues of the day, Governor Atkinson drew attention to one of the most prominent and peculiar attributes of populism, in that it was preeminently the party of "the political boss."

Populism first sprung into existence as a protest on the part of the people against the bossism of political leaders, but strange to say, no sooner had these hundreds of thousands of voters gotten together in a new political party than they themselves became the victims of the most perfect system of political bossism known to history. In every state the party was led by one or two individuals who assumed to themselves a sort of infallibility which was acknowledged by their constituents, and thus was seen in the swinging about of vast bodies of voters, professing certain principles, from one party to another, even to the making of an alliance with the brand of black republicanism local to North Carolina. In Georgia, these leaders became so self-assertive that they did not even go through the appearance of asking a verdict upon their nominations Mr. Hogan, for instance, is running for governor of Georgia without ever having been voted for through a local primary or a county convention. He stands simply and solely as the nominee of a few bosses who had gotten together and determined that there should be an opposition candidate in the field.

Thus it will be seen that this party had in its very vitals the seeds of disintegration, because it was based upon the idea of the people against the autocrats, and of the largest political liberty against caucus dictation, and yet its leaders reversed all this and assumed an authority which would never for a moment have been tolerated by any other party. The natural result has come about. The people at large, who made up the million of voters to which the populist ranks once reached, have largely returned to democracy, while the leaders have grown more rampant than ever, and in their desperation, are ready to trade in any direction which will promise them a little relief. It will be in Georgia as it has been in Alabama. When election day comes there will be no longer a populist host at the polls, to the discomfiture of the men who have too long traded upon the credulity and the earnestness of an unsuspecting people.

The Keystone Farce-Comedy.

The so-called business elements of Pennsylvania are engaged in their annual farce of "downing" Matt Quay. As usual, Brother John Wanamaker is one of the chief participants in the exhibition, which, by the way, is no more of a novelty than one of John's marked-down sales.

Brother John has started the thing going by reviving his well and favorably known speech against the "infamy and humiliation of machine rule over a free people," and the anti-Quay organs have again pronounced it a speech, which, when read, will make the continuation of machine rule in the Keystone State impossible. The Philadelphia Business Men's League is again out in mighty array against the bad man from Beaver, and if it were not all an old song we might be persuaded that the "bad man" last mentioned had occasion to lose sleep. Which, it is safe to say, he is not doing, although it is the avowed purpose of this respectable element in the republican party of Pennsylvania to elect a legislature which will "down Quay."

The trouble with this movement, as with all those which have preceded it, is not so much in the earnestness of the men at its head as it is in the character of the field in which they have to work. They are out after legitimate prey, for if there ever was a political boss who is all that can possibly be said against him and more, it is this same Matt Quay. Quay is guilty of all that is charged against him, but he suits the republicans of Pennsylvania, and the reformers might just as well fold up their tents and go into hiding. They can never get Quay.

It is not exaggeration to say that the political atmosphere of Pennsylvania is more putrid than that of any other corner of this round globe. There is corruption everywhere. It permeates every phase of society. The state has so long been republican that the corruptionists have had full sway, and the masses of the people, instead of rising and resenting the wholesale pillage conducted under the cloak of politics, seem eager to "get in" at the distribution themselves. Harrisburg, the state capital, has become little short of a den of thieves, and bribery is the common method of securing desired legislation.

Quay is the king of the corruptionists and the idol of the republican masses. Can such a man be downed by sermons preached at such a constituency? Not much. Quay is "all right" from the standpoint of Pennsylvania republicanism, and just as long as he desires to hold that seat in the senate he will continue to do so.

The Wanamaker diversion has become so common that it hardly deserves even this reference.

Since the czar of Russia has undertaken to preach the gospel of universal peace and to remonstrate with Europe for being so continually preparing for war, is it not time for some one to observe that the millennium is close at hand?

We commend the patriotic example of Miss Helen Gould to the sober consideration of Aunt Hetty Green. Why don't Aunt Hetty let loose some of her money?

There is this much to be said on behalf of Secretary Alger: If the American soldiers are suffering harsh treatment on account of the blunders of the war department, it is no more than Secretary Alger himself is suffering. That official is beginning to realize that he made a great mistake in accepting a place in the cabinet. He ought to have realized it sooner.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the newly elected superintendent of the public schools of Chicago, is winning the newspapers of the Windy City over to his side. They were disposed to criticise him at first, but they have now changed their tactics completely. In the opinion of these same newspapers, Dr. Andrews is the ideal public school superintendent.

Nicholas evidently wants to take the wind out of Wilhelm's puff-bag.

Alger may not have been in the push in the early months of 1865, but he is making up for it in the summer days of '98.

The hospital now seems to be much more dangerous than the field.

Hogan's mouth is a good deal like Hogan's alley—there is too much miscellany in it.

The old high-joints in Quebec are taking things leisurely, so as to win the round $100,000 honorarium which the government gives to each repository of so much dignity.

Atlanta will soon be in the fashion with the City of Mexico, with her regular afternoon shower.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Fall Time in Georgia.

It's comin' 'long, good people—the happier time of fall,
When you'll balance to your pardners an' swing your sweethearts all!
When we'll have the candy-pullin's an' the cider will be sweet,
An' the fiddle will make music for a feller's willin' feet!

It's comin' 'long, good people—the happier time of fall,
When the doves are on a picnic an' you hear the partridge call;
When we have the old cane grindin's, where the juice is drippin' sweet,
An' the cabin floor will answer to a feller's willin' feet!

Comin' 'long, good people! with the rabbits on the run—
The dogs that bay the 'possum, an' the sharp crack of the gun!
Summer time is lovely, an' spring is allus prime,
But when fall comes we're ready fer a hallelula time!

* * * * *

A Georgia poet who does a little farming on the outside—"just to keep things goin'," as he explains in his letter—writes as follows:

"The good Lord sends the rain
To show we ain't fergotten,
But I'm ready to complain
That it's ruint half the cotton.
Been prayin' all in vain
Fer a little sunny weather;
But the Lord—He runs the rain,
An' we're drownin' all together."

* * * * *

A western war poet, who is "glad the war's over," sings this farewell song:

"Don't know what the fightin' was for:
Spent six weeks in prison;
One leg shot off in the war,
T'other with rheumatism."

There is no need to quarrel with this bard. Even Byron made bad rhymes.

* * * * *

The Sunlight of Love.

The world has been weary and lost to Love's art;—
There was rain on the hills, but the sun's out, sweetheart!
And all the birds singing,
And all the bells ringing,
And roses in desolate pathways are springing.

The world has been weary; but lo! the clouds part:
There was rain in life's skies, but the sun's out, sweetheart!
And rainbows are bending
And messages sending
Of God's love and your love, unending—unending!

The world has been weary, but sorrow now seems,
In the sunlight of love, like an echo of dreams!
See! see! the clouds part:
All has leaned to Love's art,
And the sunlight of Love is where you are, sweetheart!

* * * * *

The most indefatigable newspaper reader in the south is Mr. R. B. Harrison, of Atlanta. He reads regularly every newspaper printed in Georgia, and has averaged reading 100 papers each day for the past three years. He seems to enjoy the recreation very much, and is never happier than when scanning the columns of a country weekly. He manages the Southern Press Clipping Bureau quite successfully, and has a trained corps of clerks to assist him in his work.

* * * * *

The Way Old Glory Goes.

In sunlight or in stormy day—
With friendliness or foes,
This country's going just the way—
The way "Old Glory" goes.
Today—tomorrow—still she waves
Over earth's freedom or our graves!

She arches earth—a rainbow's ray,
Or, when the storm-wind blows,
A beacon-blaze, she lights the way—
The way that freedom goes.
Today—tomorrow—still she waves
Over our glory or our graves!

* * * * *

A Georgia editor who went through the late war with Spain, makes this complaint in his weekly newspaper:

"Many of the boys will get good pensions, but there won't be any pension for us. We went through the entire war and never had as much as one leg shot off—never even lost an arm!"

* * * * *

Thoughts of Molly.

Wonder ef Molly is thinkin'—ef Molly is thinkin' o' me,
She's 'way up in the highlands, an' I'm 'way down by the sea;
Wonder ef ever her bright black eyes are misty—as mine must be?
Wonder ef Molly is thinkin'—ef Molly is thinkin' o' me?

I see her there—like a pictur', by the rippin' fields o' wheat,
An' I hear the wild birds singin'; but her voice seemed far more sweet!
An' it seems like her eyes are dreamin' dreams sweeter than mine could be:
I wonder ef Molly is thinkin'—ef Molly is thinkin' o' me?

* * * * *

By far the best sonnet which The Century has published in some time is that by Richard Hovey, entitled "Two and Fate," with its splendid closing lines:

"Who would not rather founder in the fight
Than not have the glory of the fray?
Ay, to go down in armor and in might,
With our last breath to dominate dismay,
To sink amid the mad sea's clashing spears,
And with the cry of bugles in our ears!"

These are what some one has called "tremendous lines." One does not often find the like in current literature.

Discouraging.

From The Griffin News and Sun.

Correspondent Cramer, of The Atlanta Constitution, says that no man who has no money and is not willing to work hard in the hot sun, should go to Cuba or Porto Rico. This is discouraging.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

From The Marietta, Ga., Herald.

That old passenger shed in Atlanta is a back number. The thousands from elsewhere who visit our capital city are with the people of that city in the demand for a respectable passenger depot. The truth is that old affair is a disgrace to Atlanta.

From The Boston, Ga., Journal.

The Cordele Journal says Atlanta's car-shed makes a splendid natatorium during this rainy weather. Well, we are glad to know that the rains have so materially helped our capital city. It's a bad wind that blows no one good and the same might hold as to rain.

From The Alpharetta, Ga., Free Press.

And now the Atlanta papers claim that Brumby, the hero who hoisted the stars and stripes over Manila, is an Atlanta man. We'll wager a centime that if the truth were known Sampson, Schley, Dewey and Hobson were all born in Atlanta.

THE WORST FOE WHICH OUR ARMY HAD TO FIGHT

Not the Spaniards Nor the Yellow Fever, but Incompetence and Mismanagement on the Part of Those Who Planned the Campaign---Credit Where Credit Is Due.

BY ROBERT B. CRAMER.

As the great American public begins to realize the necessity of sitting steady in the boat amid the storm of post-prandial war talk the assurance that all reasonable complaints of departmental negligence are to be investigated become more frequent and more emphatic. The most significant of these is the published statement that General Miles is to be court-martialed, and I know that as I write this a hundred prayers are going up in an earnest petition that the statement be proven true. For if the war department takes Correspondent Whelpley's interview seriously—and Mr. Whelpley is not a man who would have printed it in any other sense—there will be an opening made in departmental affairs that will let the pure light of an honest inquiry into their deepest depths. Give General Miles an excuse to lay bare the operations of that little Washington clique which Mr. Ohl properly refers to as "the Michigan gang" and there will be a slaughter compared to which the Santiago campaign will become only an incident in army affairs.

For General Miles is a soldier and a fighting man and a gentleman. I do not care how much we of the south may have been or may now be prejudiced against him because he put shackles on Jefferson Davis—and he says he did that under orders—it is an indisputable fact that during the late war he measured up to the fullest capacity of a soldier and demonstrated a military genius that only the meanest, the smallest and the nastiest politics would dare attempt to smother. Wherever he gave advice his advice was right. Whenever he signed his name to an order that order was for the good of his command. Mentally, morally and physically he was equipped for the supreme control of any army that the United States might put in the field and the man who would attempt to supersede him for political purposes can do no more now to correct the possible mistakes of history than to arraign him before a military tribunal to account for his published strictures on the administration of the war department.

* * * *

As Miles said, he did not relieve General Shafter of the command of the Fifth army corps before Santiago. He came there with no ostentation, rode out to the front through the mud, helped to arrange the details of the surrender, looked into minor matters and then went on to Porto Rico. I have already told in The Constitution how he found the hospital at Siboney in such wretched condition after the burning of the buildings that the sick and wounded had no comforts and how he ordered the entire Twenty-fourth infantry there to police the camp, writing the order on the bottom of a slip of paper containing General Shafter's refusal to detail even a single company for that purpose. But Miles no more relieved Shafter than a captain relieves a lieutenant on duty as officer of the day. Their official relations were permanent, not temporary. As commander-in-chief Miles ruled alike in Cuba and in the Philippines and wherever the American arms were in action.

His letters show this. Shafter's response to some of the instructions sent him by Miles, revealing not only the plot at Washington, but the writer's own cringing soul, which lacked the courage to fully carry that plot out, read:

> Siboney, July 17, 1897, 8:48 p. m., received July 18, 1898.—General Miles, on Board Yale: Letters and orders in reference to movement of camp received, and will be carried out. None is more anxious to get away from here than myself. It seems from future orders given me that you regard my forces as part of your command. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than serving you, general, and I shall comply with all your requests and directions, but I was told by the secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here. I will furnish the information called for as to condition of command to Gilmore, adjutant general, army headquarters.
>
> SHAFTER, Major General.

And here is General Miles's answer—cool, dignified and couched in language which shows that he was even then unwilling to admit that he knew the Michigan aggregation of office and money seekers had attempted to belittle him in the eyes of his countrymen:

> Playa del Este, July 18, 1898 (Guantanamo), 11:30 a. m.—General Shafter: Telegram received; have no desire and have carefully avoided any appearance of superseding you. Your command is a part of the United States army, which I have the honor to command, having been duly assigned thereto and directed by the president to go wherever I thought my presence required and give such general directions as I thought best concerning military matters, and especially directed to go to Santiago for a specific purpose. You will also notice that the orders of the secretary of war of July 13th left the matter to my discretion. I should regret that any event should cause either yourself or any part of your command to cease to be a part of mine. Very truly yours. NELSON A. MILES,
> Major General, Commanding United States Army.

Do not these two letters show the character of the two men? Will they not count as evidence when General Miles is brought before a courtmartial to answer to the charge of not permitting his subordinates to be insubordinate?

* * * *

But I have drifted off into a defense of Miles, when I started out simply to say that the conspiracy against him was the one thing likely to make the investigation of Secretary Alger something more than an official whitewashing expedition. That an investigation is necessary, no man who reads the newspapers will be inclined to doubt for a moment, for in the great mass of charges of incompetence, of favoritism, of partisanship and of malfeasance in office there is so much that is given on the responsibility of responsible men that a failure to take cognizance of them will be construed by the public to be equivalent to a plea of guilty. The character of some newspapers makes the evidence thus far produced of doubtful value, for most of it comes from newspaper men; but in the end it will be demonstrated that the correspondents who went with the American army to Cuba are of a sort who not only say what they mean and mean what they say, but whose names count for all that they say beneath them.

Except The Constitution, every newspaper in the United States sent its best staff correspondent to Cuba and in their reports there has never been the slightest difference of opinion touching the work of the soldiers at the front—soldiers in the hospitals, soldiers in the trenches, soldiers in the surf landing supplies or soldiers anywhere doing anything that they were told to do. But the pens of all these correspondents have written an indictment, charging that there has been wrong-doing in Washington, and they have told how the greatest problems of the Santiago campaign have been the overcoming of gross errors made by departmental officials. The entire engineer corps was engaged for a week building pontoon bridges and cutting roads in order to transport General Shafter, and even then a buggy had to be built to carry him from place to place. Had General Joe Wheeler been born in Michigan we would have taken Santiago in four days.

Here is what Julian Hawthorne has to say about the war department in The New York Journal of Monday last:

> In common with some million others, I read in your paper of this date an interview with Mr. Alger, secretary of war, regarding the condition of things at Camp Wikoff and other camps, and in the snips which carried our men from Cuba hither. Mr. Alger said, among other things: "Investigations will not help matters any. Of course there have been mistakes—grave mistakes. I realize that; we all realize it. But they are things of the past; we must give our attention to the important work at hand."
>
> From what I have been able to gather of Mr. Alger's character from his acts during the war, his remarks, as quoted, are just what I should have expected of him. Whether he is corrupt or merely incompetent, it is not for me to say. I trust we shall all know before long. But his own words show him to be as yet unconscious of the full seriousness of his position and of the nature of the feeling in this country about what has been done and not done to our soldiers. He wants to smooth things over and hush them up. So does every one in any way concerned with the scandals and outrages that have occurred. But the relatives and friends of the soldiers who have suffered do not wish them smoothed over, hushed up or explained away. They want the guilty persons punished, beginning with the head of the war department, if he be guilty and going down to the steward of the Mobile, if he be guilty. When I say "the friends and relatives of the soldiers," I mean of course every honest man in the country. Mr. Alger says, implicitly, that should the truth about these outrages come out America would be discredited. But our people have never believed that the credit which comes from hiding crimes is worth having. The credit they value is that of fixing crime on its perpetrator and punishing him according to law. If there are rotten places in our community, they want them shown up and cut out—not enameled over and denied. They desire health, not hypocrisy. And they would rather see a thousand scoundrels, cowards and incompetents hanged, shot or sent to jail or other disgrace than go before the world with a clean bill of health which is a lie. They care not whether the office of the culprit be high or low; let him suffer impartial justice for proved cause.
>
> Mr. Alger went to Camp Wikoff because, in my opinion, he was afraid to stay away. He made haste to divert public anger from himself and from those for whose malfeasance in office he is responsible, because he was responsible for their appointments. He said smooth things and did nice things; enlarged furloughs and courted popularity with the men whom he and his subordinates had brought to the threshold of death; but of those whom he had pushed across that threshold, he says: "Investigations will not help matters any; they are things of the past." His are the conduct and the words of the overseer who has maltreated and robbed the servants when the master calls him to account. He is grieved, he is regretful, he will make all amends; he loves these poor servants and will do anything for them; but he hopes he need not deny that he is wholly innocent of blame for their condition. No one is to blame; orders were mislaid or misunderstood, and the men were themselves largely accountable for their own condition, because they did not take proper precautions to protect their health. But, says Mr. Alger, "it is impossible to fix the blame on any responsible source. We cannot, we do not, find any army officers at the steamship companies, and whom we cannot compel to answer." And he adds: "I am not disposed to criticise in individual instances, because during the past two days there has been a great change for the better at the camp." Yes; the rascals stopped stealing and bullying when the constable's lantern was turned on them; but shall they therefore be excused for what they did just before? I find one honest sentence in this interview with Mr. Alger, and that is one which he meant dishonestly. He said: "I tell you I shall be the happiest man in America when all these sick boys have recovered and are safe in their homes once more."

* * * *

Hawthorne had a boy of his own at the front, but he does away with the suggestion of personal resentment by these words:

> As you know, sir, a son of mine has been one of the sufferers from the abuses referred to in this letter. I submitted his case to you, not because I held my son to be in any respect more deserving of sympathy than the sons of any other men who served and suffered as he did, but because he might answer for a type, enabling the public to understand the plight of hundreds who had no means of making their wrongs known. My indignation is not affected by the fact that the blow which has struck so many families in this country has struck mine among the rest. I do not echo the word of that father whom you quote today as declaring that if his son died he would kill Mr. Alger. My son may die or he may live; if he lives I shall be glad; but I shall not the less remember that the sons of many others have died, and I shall be just as desirous to see punishment inflicted on the guilty. This is not a personal matter; it is a national wrong and disgrace, and should be dealt with from the national point of view. Those who had no boys at the front should be as eager to see justice done as those who had. And those who have received, in return for the living youth they saw march away, a dead body, slain not by the enemy in battle, but by the enemy at home, should permit themselves to be actuated by no motive of private revenge. Justice, not revenge, is what we want; the justice of the law, impartially and impersonally administered. We want no more than that, but we want no less; and I trust that those to whom authority in this country has been delegated may, for their own sakes, be under no delusions as to that fact.

Can Alger dodge it? In the interests of history ought we not to drift dispassionately and without prejudice into a clear understanding of what was done in Washington to equip and maintain our army in the field? If Alger be guiltless ought we not to know it? If there be guilt ought it not to fall where it belongs? Knowing that the boys at the front—in the hospital corps, the commissary department and the quartermaster's tent—worked like heroes to undo the evil that Washington had done, ought we not to divorce them from the opium that is now being showered upon the guilty and the innocent alike?

If you think so—wait!



Secretary Alger. General Sternberg. General Eagan. General Ludington.

CHORUS: "It's His Fault!"

From The New York World.

ONE DAY'S NEWS IN THE POLITICAL WORLD

Prison Commissioner Jacob L. Beach is off on his vacation.

Former Senator Blalock, of Fayette, is at the Kimball.

State School Commissioner Glenn has been making speeches in Liberty and McIntosh counties.

Chairman duBignon will probably issue a call for a meeting of the state campaign committee for some day next week.

The friends of Representative Bob Freeman, of Coweta, one of the most popular members of the last house, are urging him to become a candidate for speaker pro tem.

Senator and Secretary of State-elect Phil Cook, who was expected in town this week, is detained at his home in Leesburg by illness in his family.

September 3d is to be a busy day for the Georgia democracy. There is to be speaking in five places and prominent democrats are scheduled to appear at every one of them.

All the men appointed by State Chairman duBignon on the democratic campaign committee have accepted their membership with expressions of their intention to go to work at once.

Hon. J. S. C. Blackburn, of Kentucky, will probably deliver an address in Atlanta during the campaign. His other dates have not yet been fixed.

Prison Commissioner Joseph L. Turner is making a tour of the state inspecting properties offered as sites for the central penitentiary proposed by Georgia's new convict law. He will be absent for ten days or two weeks.

Last week a son of Representative Henderson, of Forsyth county, and a young man named Carter had a fisticuff. On Monday night of this week young Carter died, and the grand jury of Forsyth county is looking into the matter.

Every county in the state wants to hear Ccionel Candler speak, and the state committee has almost come to regret that there are so many of them. One of the committee's hardest tasks is to apportion his time and voice fairly among the many applicants.

Among the callers at the headquarters of the democratic state committee in the Kimball house yesterday were Senator Clay, Judge Estes, Governor Atkinson, Representative Tom Swift, of Elbert; General Evans, Mr. Frank Mitchell, of Swainsboro; Hon. E. T. Brown, of Athens, and Captain W. A. Willingham.

Senator Sim Blalock, affable and charming as ever, is a Kimball house guest. It is said that the Hon. Sim signed a peace protocol with Senator Dodson some time ago, whereby Mr. Dodson is to occupy the presiding officer's chair in the upper house without opposition, and Mr. Blalock is to be given a coaling station in the committee archipelago.

The Washington Reporter puts it this way: "It is reported that some people in Washington have stated that if Wilkes county goes 'dry' they will leave Washington. Well, there are three trains a day and six public roads going out of the city, and we haven't heard of any barbed wire fences or Spanish trochas to prevent their exit."

Mr. P. F. Dillard, of Washington, Ga., has made application for the position of collector of customs in Cuba or Porto Rico. He has excellent recommendations from Senator Bacon, and also from Senators White and Perkins of California. Mr. Dillard speaks Spanish fluently. He fought in the confederate, Mexican and Apache wars.

Mr. Albert G. Ewing, one of Rome's most prominent young attorneys, is a candidate for the city court judgeship. Others in the race are Mr. Junius Hillyer, Mr. Sproull Fouche and Mr. Mark Eubanks. They are each looking closely after their interests and each is hopeful of getting the appointment. As it is over a year before the judge will go on the bench it is likely that some of the candidates may drop out, or that others may enter the race.

At a primary election held in Forsyth county last Friday Hon. H. P. Bell was nominated for the legislature by a unanimous vote, and without any solicitation on his part. A large vote was polled, many who had been voting the populist ticket coming back into the democratic party and pledging their support to the democratic nominees. There is hardly a doubt that the democrats will carry the county, many of the populists themselves admitting that the populist party has no hope whatever, either nationally or locally.

The Dalton Argus says: "It can do nothing but give pleasure to the people of Whitfield to have the honor of voting for such a nice gentleman as Colonel Charles N. King for the state senate, and old Whitfield ought to give him a rousing vote. When it was Whitfield's time, old Murray came to the front with a handsome democratic majority, and now that it is Murray's time, Whitfield ought to return the compliment. Colonel King is an honor to his town, county and senatorial district, and will reflect credit upon his constituency."

NEWS OF THE CITY IN BRIEF

WORK ON THE NEW JAIL—The work on the new jail is fast nearing completion and the contractors will be able to turn the building over to the county commissioners, they say, in a short time.

RUN OVER BY A DRAY—Little Willie Smith, who lives on Fair street, was run over by a dray yesterday afternoon and seriously injured. At a late hour last night he was resting as easy as possible under the circumstances.

GYMNASIUM CLOSED—The physical culture department of the Young Men's Christian Association has been temporarily closed on account of repairs that are now being made. The gymnasium will be opened the latter part of the week.

HOLLOWAY WANTS DAMAGES—Ben Holloway has filed a suit for damages in the United States court for $5,000 against the Southern railway for the injuries alleged to have been received by him by being run over by a train of the company several days ago.

MAYOR AND COUNCIL INVITED—The mayor and council have been invited to be present at the celebration of Labor Day. The invitation is issued by the Atlanta Federation of Trades and has been accepted.

GRAND ARMY MEN TO LEAVE—The Grand Army delegates to the big annual convention in Cincinnati, which will be called to order next Monday, will leave Atlanta next Saturday. There will be a number of persons in the party to go from Atlanta.

WITNESSES ARE SUMMONED—All the witnesses who are to deliver testimony before the next session of the grand jury have been summoned by Clerk John Monaghen. There will be a large number of them and many important cases are to be considered.

MAKING UP RETURNS—Tax Receiver Armistead has been busy since his books were prepared counting up the averages and making totals. He made his returns to Comptroller Wright several weeks ago.

THE MITCHELL STREET VIADUCT.—Work is progressing slowly but surely on the Mitchell street viaduct. The eastern abutment has been completed and the western will soon be ready for the steel work. There has been some delay in the shipment of material, but those in charge say the bridge will be finished long before the first of the year.

TAX COMMITTEE TO MEET.—The tax committee of the city council will meet in regular session at the city hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. There are several matters of interest to come up, and the session will likely be a busy one.

ANNOUNCES HIS DEPUTIES.—Mr. Hunnicutt, the new candidate for city clerk, has announced Messrs. W. F. Parkhurst and George W. Terry, Jr., as his deputies. The race promises to be a lively one.

WORK PROGRESSING ON COURTHOUSE—The masonry work on the DeKalb county courthouse is progressing fairly well, but the recent rains have hindered the work and softened to a degree the cement. The building will be ready for occupancy about April 1st.

COMMISSIONERS TO MEET—The Fulton county board of commissioners will hold an important meeting on the first Wednesday in September. Many important questions will be discussed, among them being that of taxation.

BANKS TO COLLECT MANY GUANO NOTES

Judge Lumpkin Makes Ruling on Moody & Brewster Assets.

LAWYERS WRANGLE OVER IT

Sale of the Assets of the Defunct Firm Is Confirmed.

ASSETS GRADUALLY GROWING INTO CASH

Receiver Hirsch Makes His Report to the Court Showing What Has Been Done.

JUDGE LUMPKIN CONFIRMED THE sale of the stock of the Moody & Brewster establishment yesterday afternoon. Attorneys for the firm and the creditors appeared before him and the sale of the goods proved satisfactory to all parties.

Receiver Hirsch made his report showing the notes that were held by and those that were payable to Moody & Brewster. A lively argument took place over the manner in which the notes should be collected. This was especially the case over the farmers' notes. These notes are held by the firm and were given to Moody & Brewster by the merchants to whom the former had sold guano.

The method under which Moody & Brewster conducted their guano business received notes was about as follows: They would sell to the merchants a quantity of guano, the firm would take the merchants' notes, the merchant would sell the guano to the farmers and planters, who would give notes on their crops to the merchants. The farmers' notes, as they were called, were given to Moody & Brewster as collateral for the merchants' notes. It was found by the receiver that Moody & Brewster borrowed money from a number of banks in Atlanta and elsewhere and gave the merchants' notes as security for the borrowed money, retaining the farmers' notes.

Among the assets of the firm was a large number of these kind of notes, and who should collect them was a question in the court yesterday afternoon. By the attorneys for the defendants it was suggested that the notes and contracts be turned over to the banks for collection. This was strongly objected to by the attorneys for the receiver. Mr. Jack Spalding said that he could not understand why it was that the banks and the defendants in the litigation over Moody & Brewster were always together. He said as the banks were creditors they had no right to the notes, but on the other hand should be brought into court and made to deliver up what notes they held and all the contracts and let the receiver proceed with the collections.

Mr. Rosser, Mr. Gray and others asked that the banks be allowed to collect the notes.

Judge Lumpkin stated that he would grant an order allowing those banks that have been made parties to the litigation to collect any notes they may have and that the receiver should be instructed to deliver to these banks the notes and contracts now in his possession in order to facilitate the work.

The money thus collected will not be used or appropriated by the banks to liquidate their indebtedness against the firm, but will be held and at the proper time make reports to the court and turn over all monies thus collected as assets and the disposition of the amount will be made by the court at a later day.

Those banks which are not now parties to the litigation but are holding some of the notes, if they come into court and allow themselves to be made parties, can collect those notes they have, otherwise the receiver will collect them.

Judge Lumpkin's order will be issued today. The assets of the Moody & Brewster company will soon be marshaled and a suitable disposition of them to the creditors is not considered far distant.

Cancer.

Mrs. S. M. Idol, Winston, N. C., writes: "Cancer is hereditary in our family, my father, sister, and aunt having died from this dreadful disease. I was thoroughly alarmed, therefore, when a malignant Cancer appeared on my side, and at once sought the treatment of the best physicians. They were unable to do any good, however, as the Cancer continued to grow worse and spread. I then tried S. S. S., which forced the disease out, and cured me permanently."

S.S.S. for The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only hope for Cancer; it cures the most malignant cases. Our treatise on Cancer sent free by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

TO MEET PUPILS THIS MORNING

Grammar School Teachers Will Be in Their Grade Rooms.

ALL PUPILS MUST NOT ATTEND

Only Those Who Were Promoted Last Term Will Be Expected.

NORMAL CLASSES NOT TO BE CONDUCTED

It Is Expected That 3,000 New Pupils Will Attend the Public Schools This Year.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL WILL NOT be in session this morning in the Boys' High school because the teachers of the grammar schools will be in their rooms for the purpose of receiving scholars who were promoted last June to their grades. An afternoon paper stated yesterday that the teachers would be in their rooms this morning for the purpose of receiving the new pupils who desire admittance into their rooms, and that those who were promoted last term would not be expected to attend.

How this mistake could have been made Major Slaton is at a loss to understand. Exactly the reverse is true, and the misstatement has occasioned untold confusion. Teachers of the grammar grades will be in their rooms this morning for the purpose of receiving those children who were promoted in the June examinations.

The children who apply this year for admittance into the schools for the first time must not attend the session this morning. The reason of this is that it will be necessary to examine them before giving them seats, and it is not certain what grades they will enter. On the other hand, the children who were promoted have already qualified for the grades which they will enter, and it is only necessary for them to purchase their books before commencing their studies.

It is thought that by having the promoted children meet their teachers this morning matters will be greatly expedited and much of the rush in the book stores during the first week of school will be avoided. The children who were promoted will this morning be given the list of books to be needed by them during the coming term, and they will then have Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in which to make their purchases.

Colored children who were promoted last term will meet their teachers in their school rooms next Friday morning at 9 o'clock, and will be given the list of books to be needed by them. Applicants for admission into both the Girls' High school and into the Boys' High school will meet their teachers in their respective buildings next Friday morning at 9 o'clock for the purpose of taking examinations.

It is thought that by making the pupils stand examinations and secure book lists before the opening of school they will be able to commence their studies Tuesday morning instead of Wednesday or Thursday, as has been the case in the past.

Up to the time for closing the office of Superintendent Slaton, of the public school system, yesterday afternoon 2,100 certificates of admission had been issued to children who have never before attended the public schools of this city. It is thought that by the end of the week, when no more tickets will be given, the number of certificates given will number 3,000.

This will naturally greatly crowd the schools and some provision will have to be made for the pupils.

SELMA'S BUSINESS MEETING.

Asks the Louisville and Nashville To Come to Selma.

Selma, Ala., August 30.—(Special.)—Not in years has Selma had such rousing meeting as this evening, called for the purpose of taking steps to get the Louisville and Nashville railroad, on the completion of its line from Repton Gap to Pineapple, to come direct to Selma and thence to Bessemer and Birmingham.

Minthorne Woolsey was made chairman and R. E. L. Neil secretary of the meeting. Prominent citizens addressed the meeting and strong resolutions were adopted inviting the Louisville and Nashville to come to Selma. A committee consisting of W. R. Nelson, C. W. Hooper, W. C. Ward, Jr., E. Lamar and H. B. D. Malory, was appointed to confer with President Smith. The meeting also appointed a committee, with Senator Pettus as chairman, to make an effort to get a division of troops to camp here. Other committees were appointed and a commercial and industrial association for advancing the interests of the city in the year

BATTLE ABBEY PLAN APPROVED

Veterans Favor the Opening of a Georgia Battle Abbey.

MUCH INTEREST IN THE MATTER

General Opinion Is That Abbey Will Be a Great Success.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE TO BE APPOINTED

The Committee Will Be Members of the Association and Will Have Full Control of Matter.

THE ACTION OF THE CONFEDERATE Reunion Association Monday afternoon in adopting resolutions looking to the establishment of a battle abbey for the state of Georgia, to be located in Atlanta, is meeting with the general approval of the veterans in Atlanta, and it is thought that the action will be approved by the veterans throughout the state.

The need of a place where the records of Georgia during the civil war and relics can be preserved to perpetuate the memory of those trying times and the deeds of the men who lived through them, has long been felt, and such a movement has been advocated by a number of camps in the state. The camps could do nothing by themselves and so the matter was dropped.

Now that the Reunion Association, which is a strong organization and one of the most prominent in the state, has taken the question in hand, the abbey seems assured. The committee to be appointed by General Evans to work for the abbey and make arrangements for it will be composed of members of the association. They will be men who are deeply interested in the project and who will give their time and attention to it.

It is believed by the veterans that the abbey will be a grand success and that it will, in time, prove to be one of the most interesting as well as one of the most important historical institutions in the state.

In different portions of the state there are any number of important relics and records of the civil war, and these are owned by people who would not send them out of the state, but would be glad to place them in a battle abbey in Georgia. It is relics and records of this kind that the committee will collect for the Georgia battle abbey.

It is recognized that the preservation of things of this kind in Georgia has been sadly neglected and the need of an institution of this kind has been felt.

In speaking of the matter yesterday a prominent veteran said:

"I am glad that the association took steps looking to the opening of a battle abbey. It will prove to be a place of unusual importance and interest. Here the children and grandchildren of the men who took part in the civil strife will be able to go and view the relics and records of the brave deeds of their fathers and grandfathers. Future generations will have this before them to remind them of what bravery and heroism marked the lives of their ancestors and it will teach them a valuable lesson in the love of their country. There may be some slight difficulty in obtaining the relics, but from my experience I believe persons having relics of the kind desired will be glad to put them in a place where they will be of benefit and will be carefully preserved."

This seems to be the feeling among the veterans concerning the abbey, and many of them have expressed themselves in a like manner.

The idea originated with Colonel R. F. Maddox, on whose motion the resolution for the appointment of a committee was appointed. A number of southern states have battle abbeys in their central and principal cities, and it was the opinion of the association that Georgia should not be behind in a matter of this kind.

General Evans has not yet appointed the committee which will have charge of the abbey, but it is expected that he will do so in the course of the next few days.

SEPTEMBER AND ITS WEATHER

Record for the Month for the Past Nineteen Years.

SOME OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

The Data Gives Some Idea of What May Be Expected Next Month. Average of 13 Clear Days.

AN IDEA OF WHAT KIND OF WEATHER the month of September has in store for the people of Atlanta can be obtained from the data for that month covering a period of nineteen years, which has been compiled by Local Forecast Official J. B. Marbury.

This data is compiled at the close of every month for the month to follow and is for the purpose of showing what kind of weather may be expected. It gives average rainfall, the average number of clear, cloudy and rainy days and all the unusual weather conditions which have occurred in the month during the past nineteen years which covers the entire period of the records on file in the weather office here.

The mean temperature for September for the past nineteen years has been 72 degrees. The average temperature of the warmest September was 76 degrees and the lowest temperature of any September 69 degrees.

The outlook for clear days in September does not appear to be very good since the average number of clear days for the month on record is only thirteen. The partly cloudy days number eleven, while the cloudy days were six.

It is during this month that the east winds begin and the prevailing winds for the past nineteen years have been from the east. September's record of weather is extremely interesting and the information furnished in it will be of value.

The official data issued by Mr. Marbury is as follows:

Mean or normal temperature 72 degrees. The warmest month was that of 1895, with an average of 76 degrees. The coldest month was that of 1879, with an average of 69 degrees. The highest temperature was 97 degrees on the 18th, 1896. The lowest temperature was 43 degrees, on 30th, 1888.

"Precipitation—Average for the month, 3.58 inches. Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, eight. The greatest monthly precipitation was 14.26 inches in 1888. The least monthly precipitation was .14 inches in 1897. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 5.88 inches on 15th and 16th, 1888. Average number of clear days, thirteen; partly cloudy days eleven, cloudy days six.

"Wind—The prevailing winds have been from the east. The highest velocity of the wind was forty-one miles from the northeast on 10th, 1882."

INDIANA VOLUNTEERS COME

One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Regiment Will Pass Through Today.

THE REGIMENT A FULL ONE

Yesterday Morning the Third Ohio Boys Passed Through on Their Way to Huntsville.

During the last of this week several regiments of General Coppinger's corps, which has been ordered to break camp at Fernandina, Fla., will pass through Atlanta on the way to the new camp at Huntsville, Ala.

Today the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana volunteers, the second regiment of the corps at Fernandina to leave, will come through the city over the Southern railway. The Indiana volunteers will arrive in Atlanta early this morning and only a few minutes will be spent at the McDaniel street station before leaving for Chattanooga, the next stopping place of the regiment.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana comes in four trains of sixteen coaches each, with a supply train, in which is carried all the equipments and camping outfit of the regiment. The supply train will reach the city this morning at 5 o'clock and the sections with the troops will follow at an interval of an hour between each section.

The Indiana regiment is one of the volunteer commands that has been recruited to its full number, having over 1,200 men in the ranks. It is reported to be one of the best drilled and equipped regiments in General Coppinger's corps and makes a splendid showing in dress parade.

Yesterday morning at an early hour the Third Ohio regiment reached the city over the Southern railway from Fernandina and was held near the outskirts of the city for several hours, waiting for repairs to be made to the trains and for a supply of water to be put in all the coaches.

The Ohio volunteers are a fine-looking set of men and made a good impression on the crowd of spectators that gathered around the trains to see them.

Changes in Railroad Offices.

Americus, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Several important changes in the departments of the Georgia and Alabama railway are effective September 1st. E. H. Ellerbe, chief clerk to vice president Cecil Gabbett, comes to Americus as general storekeeper at the company's shops and succeeds Storekeeper Williams, who is made chief lumber inspector for the entire system. E. E. Anderson, trainmaster, is promoted to the position of assistant to General Manager Gabbett and purchasing agent. Mr. Anderson is a well known and capable railroad man and for many years was trainmaster of the Central railroad of Georgia, under Mr. Gabbett, and was also trainmaster for the Seaboard Air-Line [illegible]

CHAIRMAN BROWN FOR LOWER TAXES

Thinks Fulton County Is Being Imposed Upon by State.

MAY BE LOWER ASSESSMENT

County Commissioners Will Lower Tax Rate at Next Meeting.

THE COUNTY IS PAYING ONE-SEVENTH

Citizens Object To Having the Burden To Carry When Property Valuation Is Not One-Seventh.

THE SPIRIT OF LOW MUNICIPAL taxes has permeated into the county affairs, and the commissioners are discussing plans whereby the burden that is being carried by Fulton county may be relieved. This county pays nearly one-seventh of the total taxes paid into the treasury of the state, while the property in the county does not near equal one-seventh of the total property of the state.

At the next meeting of the county board of commissioners this question will be taken up for consideration, and the developments will be of the greatest importance. Some method, it is said, is absolutely necessary whereby the taxes of the county can be lowered.

The rate, it is claimed, must be lowered, or the manner of assessing and giving in property must be remedied. The commissioners have discussed the question among themselves. They are familiar with the conditions which now exist and which are imposing upon the property owners of the county in making them pay the great amount into the treasury which is not by any means commensurate with the relative property values in Fulton compared with other counties of the state.

It is suggested that the legislature be asked to make some sort of provision whereby the unequal proportion which the county pays will be remedied.

Mr. Walter R. Brown, chairman of the county board of commissioners, thinks that the question of lower taxes should be taken under advisement by the people at once. He also strongly objects to the present method of paying out the school money for the state in the present proportion for both white and negro children.

In speaking of the subject yesterday, he said:

"I am satisfied the county rate can be materially lowered. I shall undoubtedly vote for lower rate, and I am convinced that the other commissioners will vote in the same direction.

"Fulton county has for a very great number of years paid more than her proportionate part of the state taxes. She today pays very nearly one-seventh of the entire state taxes of Georgia, and every business man knows that the property in Fulton county is not one-seventh of that of the balance of the state combined.

"This evil will have to be corrected by the legislature, or if they fail to correct it, our citizens will have to cut down the assessment on the value of their property in proportion to that given in by the balance of the state. I surely am unwilling for the citizens of Fulton county to put the value of their property on such a high plane as will force them to pay one-seventh of the state taxes. If we cannot get relief otherwise, I advise that this entire question be taken up by our citizens in mass meeting or otherwise, so that a plan may be devised and a uniform scale adopted as to the return of property for taxation by our citizens in future.

"The time has come for action in this direction, and the longer we delay the greater the injustice grows.

"I am not in favor of the tremendous levy for school purposes for the negroes at the expense of the white citizens of the state. It is high time that the pockets of the white people should have a rest so far as educating the negroes are concerned. Why not allow all the taxes paid by the negroes go to educate them, and the taxes raised from the white people go to maintain their public schools?

"The board of county commissioners have nothing to do with fixing the state tax, as that is done by the governor. The only tax rate that the commissioners can name is that for Fulton county, and this rate will be lower than that of last year."

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

Viola Hill and Sophie Edwards, two negro women, were before the recorder on charges of disorderly conduct yesterday afternoon. It appears that the row commenced because a mutual friend of the two women attributed to Sophia the remark that "Viola had been putten' herself up with a preacher to have her pictur' tuk."

At the first opportunity Viola engaged Sophie in a verbal battle because of this remark, and a fight ensued. Both women were badly scratched and each said she was entirely innocent of blame. Judge Andy fined Viola Hill $5.75 and Sophie Edwards $3.75.

Sam Bell and Jim Hatteras, two negro boys, were discovered fighting in an alley yesterday morning. They were very angry at that time, but their desire for gore had worn off by the time they went before Recorder Calhoun.

"Sam, what were you fighting about?" asked the recorder.

"Jedge, we was jes a-playin'," replied that culprit.

"What do you say, Jim?" asked Judge Andy of the other negro.

"'Deed, jedge, we didn't mean nothin' tall. We wouldn't hurt one another."

"Well, boys," replied Judge Andy, "there don't seem to be much in this fight, and so I will let you off easy. I am going to impose a fine, however, just to let you know that you can't fight on the streets. I'll give each of you $3.75."

George Sanner and William Miles, two colored "gemmen," and Anna Belle Hamilton, a "cullud" lady, were the principals in an interesting court trial yesterday. George Sanner, when he dons his working clothes, is known as "Shorty" Sanner, because of his size, or the lack of it.

William Miles is called plain "Bill" by his friends, except on Sunday. Anna Belle Hamilton is the object of the ardent affections of these two "gemmen," as they persisted in calling each other during the entire trial. At a recent swell german in high "cullud" life Sanner had engaged himself to do a turn with Anna Belle.

At the critical moment he was not in sight, and William Miles tripped off in triumph with the gracious Anna Belle leaning gracefully and lovingly on his arm. This started the row between the two men which culminated Monday night. She stated yesterday that in order to avoid trouble she had refused to allow either of them to accompany her to church Sunday night, but she was not responsible for their joint presence at her residence Monday night.

She tried hard to bestow her smiles equally on both, but in doing so pleased neither, and in a short time Sanner and Miles went into the back yard of the Hamilton residence to fight it out. An officer of the law was attracted by the disturbance, and promptly had both bloods behind the bars, while the blushing Miss Anna Belle Hamilton was forced to the disgrace of appearing in court to testify.

She will be rid of their attentions for a while, because they failed to pay fines of $10.75 each, and went to the stockade.

Harry Brown and John Hughley, two negro boys, were arraigned for failing to ring their bicycle bells at crossings. One boy said he had forgotten to ring his bell, and the other said his tinker was out of order. Each was fined $1.75.

A stumpy negro shuffled into the courtroom when the name of George Baily was called. He had started a row on Decatur street yesterday morning with a man whose legs are amputated just below his knees. George laughed while this man was telling his story, and reply only said: "Jedge, I never dun nothin' to him."

"George, I believe you started that row in order to get to go the stockade," said Judge Andy.

George laughed again and gave a hitch to his trousers, if the articles he wore may be dignified with that name.

"Thirty and costs," said Judge Andy, and George shuffled off to the prisoners' room with a satisfied expression on his face.

YOUNG OFFICER DIES AT POST HOSPITAL

Lieutenant Bradley, of the Fifth, Died of Fever Yesterday.

JUST JOINED HIS REGIMENT

Taken Ill at Tampa, Fla., and Brought to Atlanta Two Weeks Ago.

HIS CONDITION GRADUALLY GREW WORSE

Lieutenant Bradley Lived in New York and His Body Will Be Embalmed and Sent to His Home.

LIEUTENANT JOHN D. BRADLEY, OF the Fifth infantry, who has been lingering in a precarious condition in one of the wards of the post hospital at Fort McPherson for two weeks, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The young officer was one of the new appointees of the government, and was never at the military school at West Point. Receiving his appointment, he was ordered to report to Colonel Freeman, commanding the Fifth regiment at Tampa, Fla., but before his command could embark for Santiago, Lieutenant Bradley was taken ill with typhoid fever, and was kept for several days in the hospital in Tampa.

The officer was brought to Fort McPherson on the first hospital train to leave for this point, and since his arrival he has been given the best of nursing and attention. Little could be done for him, however, as the physicians, as the symptoms of his case were complicated. His temperature at times indicated improvement, but it was noticeable soon that the ravages of typhoid fever had unbalanced his mind, and yesterday after examining the sick man's condition, Major Taylor expressed the opinion that he could not live but a few hours longer.

At the time of the officer's death he was attended by Major Taylor and two of the trained nurses, and the end, which was known to be inevitable, came without a pain or anguish.

Lieutenant Bradley came from Brewsbury, Chatauqua, county New York, where his father lives at present. He has a brother, a volunteer major surgeon, who has command of the hospital ship Relief.

Shortly after the death of Lieutenant Bradley the authorities of the post sent a telegram to the father of the deceased, informing him of his son's death, and asking him what disposition should be made of the body. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon no answer had been received from the parent of the dead officer, but the surgeons at the hospital have determined to have the body embalmed, and in all probability it will be sent in a few hours to the home of Mr. Bradley in New York.

Little is known of Lieutenant Bradley at Fort McPherson, since he came to the post for the first time on the hospital train some two weeks ago, and only being recently appointed, he was unknown to all of the officers of the Fifth regiment now at Fort McPherson. He was at first mistaken for Lieutenant John L. Bradley, of the Fifth infantry, who graduated from West Point in 1891, and was recently promoted to the Fifth from the Fourteenth infantry.

An inventory of the articles in the deceased officer's trunk was ordered to be taken yesterday morning by Major Taylor, and all of the personal possessions of the officer will be forwarded to his late home in [illegible] as possible.

Lieutenant Bradley was quite a young man, and was not married.

During the few lucid moments while suffering with typhoid fever, in which his mind was clear, the officer impressed the physicians around his bedside with his unfailing courtesy and gentlemanly bearing that gained for him many friends and admirers.

Change Proves Beneficial.

San Francisco, August 30.—Joseph Matthews, surgeon in charge of the division hospital, at the Presidio, says that since the removal of the troops to Camp Merriam the health of the men has steadily improved. He denies that typhoid fever is epidemic, the cases being confined to a few companies.

Debilitated Men.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is very beneficial.

The genuine is put up only in bottles.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, with out nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket. 500 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

The Best and Freshest Coffees.

In the City,

Everybody says so.

Why so? Because it is so, and it is so because we study the wants of our customers; we look after every detail of the business, from the selecting of the green berry to the careful roasting and proper blending to produce that exquisite cup quality that is characteristic of our blends.

TRUE MOCHA and JAVA, unmatchable, 40c pound.

"JASANCO" Mocha and Java blend, unequaled, at 3 pounds for $1.

"Aragon" Mocha Java blend, superior, at 30c pound.

"Creole" Mocha Java and Rio, rich and strong, at 25c pound.

We warrant any of our coffees fresh and better than you obtain elsewhere for more money.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store

The Coffee Roasters.

79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

Our Specialties!---

Fine Watches and Diamonds. We are sole agents in Atlanta for several celebrated manufacturers of fine watches. Our assortment is undoubtedly the largest and the best in the city.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers

No. 31 Whitehall street.

Now in Our NEW STORE 30 Whitehall St. and ready with the "MILLER" Fall Derby, also new Neckwear and Shirts.

The Gay Co., 30 Whitehall St.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES —IN— Cut Glass and Sterling Silver ALWAYS ON HAND.

Watches, Clocks, Diamonds.

Every thing in the Jewelers' Art at

STILSON'S.

Reliable goods, fair dealing and bottom prices.

Five Per Cent Loans

We are prepared to place large loans on central business property in Atlanta at 6 per cent interest and a nominal commission. Phone 1207.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN, 405-406-407 Gould Building.

Buying School Clothes Is Almost as Important As Buying School Books.

If all parents bought where the qualities are best, the quantities largest, the styles handsomest and the prices lowest we would have a well-developed case of monopoly. We haven't the monopoly because every one does not take these vital features into consideration. They impulsively buy from this or that dealer through the force of habit, convenience, or some personal influence. However, the vast majority of money-spenders are coming here. They appreciate the excellence of our School Clothing and recognize the potent conditions that give us power to undersell united competition.

Friend is telling friend, and neighbor is telling neighbor and we are doing a rousing and enthusiastic business in the following lines for boys.

Full Suits
Separate Trousers
Mother's Friend Waists
Caps and Hats
Mackintoshes
Rubber Coats
Umbrellas
Neckwear
Underwear
Handkerchiefs
Stockings
Collars and Cuffs.

Prudent and forethoughtful mothers will make selections ahead of the rush. Nothing to be gained by delay. The wisest course is to be among the first comers. You'll recognize the advantage of such a policy. We are now splendidly prepared to serve all.

Custom Tailoring for Autumn.

Some advance patterns in Suitings and Trouserings are in. The advantage of buying now, is that you may enjoy having first choice of the imported novelties. That's a distinct value to all men who are particular. Our cutter and tailors are in fine trim for the Fall rush. Orders given now will receive the carefullest and most painstaking attention. The new colorings and designs are very attractive.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

LEADERS TO MEET ON LABOR DAY

Merchants and Firemen Will Cross Bats in an Exhibition Game.

THERE IS A GAME TODAY

Merchants To Play the City Hall Boys at Brisbine This Afternoon.

THE GAME WILL BE A STEM WINDER

City Hall Team Claims the Game, While the Merchants Are Confident of Victory.

National League Standing.

Boston	111	71	40	.640
Cincinnati	115	72	43	.626
Baltimore	107	67	40	.626
Cleveland	111	65	46	.585
Chicago	114	64	50	.561
New York	112	62	50	.553
Pittsburg	115	56	59	.487
Philadelphia	108	52	56	.481
Louisville	114	46	68	.400
Brooklyn	113	42	66	.389
Washington	111	40	71	.360
St. Louis	113	32	81	.283

TWO OF THE CLUBS IN THE CITY baseball league will play a game on next Monday at the Labor Day celebration at Piedmont park. The gentlemen who have charge of the programme wanted to have two games Monday, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and they hoped to have all four of the clubs play, but as the Southern Shops team had an engagement to play at Columbus, it was impossible for it to be there, and it is likely now that there will only be one game played by the clubs of the city league.

It is probable that this game will be played by the Merchants and the Firemen in the afternoon. The City Hall team wants to play, and it may be that it will have a game with one of the above named teams. The City Hall has a strong team, but there is a greater desire to see the Firemen and the Merchants play, as they are the two leaders in the race for the pennant.

All of the clubs have very kindly offered their services to the Labor Day amusement committee, and it is certain that two of them will play at Piedmont park Monday afternoon. This game will, of course, not count in the race for the pennant, and it will be strictly an exhibition game. It will be quite interesting, however, to see the Firemen and the Merchants play Monday, as they come together Wednesday for blood, and it will give the sports some idea as to how that game ought to go. It will be settled today which two clubs will play and the hour of the game.

The game this afternoon will be between the Merchants and the City Hall, and the greatest interest is being taken in it. The Merchants are very anxious to win the game, so that they will have a lead on the Firemen, and the City Hall team likewise wants to win the game, and both teams will make a hard fight for it. The City Hall boys do not talk much about their team before it appears on the diamond, but it is said that they will have Richardson in the box.

Many bets were made yesterday by the City Hall backers that they would win if Richardson was in the box, and the impression is that he will pitch this afternoon.

The Merchants are not very much worried over this fact, and they say that they can win with Richardson as well as with any pitcher. McAfee will do some pitching himself this afternoon, and the Merchants are confident that he can do as well as he has done in the past, if not a little better. Both teams are equally confident, and the matter will have to be settled this afternoon at Brisbine. The game will be called at 3:30, and one of the largest crowds of the season will undoubtedly be out. There are only three more games after this afternoon.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Boston 8, Pittsburg 0.

Pittsburg, August 30.—Pittsburg demonstrated how miserably the game can be played. Their only column that totaled more than the Bostons was the error column and they accepted every chance to swell that. Attendance 1,500. R. H. E.

Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4 8
Boston	0 1 1 2 3 0 0 1 0	3	14 0

Batteries—Hart and Schriver; Nichols and Bergen. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Time 1:35.

Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 1.

Cincinnati, O., August 30.—The Phillies again walloped the crippled Reds today. Three of Ewing's five pitchers are disabled and for this reason Dwyer, who pitched on Sunday, was forced in today. Attendance, 1,200. Score:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	6 4
Philadelphia	2 0 0 2 1 3 0 0 1	9	13 2

Batteries—Dwyer, Woods and Peitz; Orth and Murphy. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Time, one hour and forty-five minutes.

Louisville 4, Baltimore 2.

Louisville, Ky., August 30.—Dowling pitched great ball today and the Orioles were defeated in a finely played game. Attendance 1,800. R. H. E.

Louisville	0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 *	4	8 1
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	2	7 1

Batteries—Dowling and Kittredge; Maul and Robinson. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Time 1:50.

Chicago 1, New York 0.

Chicago, August 30.—The Orphans took today's game, a pitcher's battle, in the ninth inning. New York's only show to score was thrown away on a close decision, when Hartman attempted to stretch his triple into a home run. Attendance 3,000. Score: R. H. E.

New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3 0
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	5 2

Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; Meekin and Grady. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Time—1:50.

Yankee Cricket Team Beats Canadians.

Philadelphia, August 30.—The international cricket match begun yesterday between Canada and the United States was concluded today and resulted in a victory for the United States team by an inning an one run.

Cuban Filibusters Sold.

Kingston, Jamaica, August 30.—The case of the Cuban filibuster steamer Bermuda has closed with the sale of the vessel in fact as she is lying at Port Antonio for $12,500 to a shipping firm of this city in behalf of her Boston owners. The British steamer Bermuda, a Cuban filibuster, was seized by the British government about sixteen months ago and was forfeited and advertised for sale.

"What's in a name?"
Everything, when it comes to medicines. A sarsaparilla by any other name can never equal Hood's. Insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OFFICERS INSPECT PIEDMONT PARK

Board Appointed by Gen. Pennington Visited the Park Yesterday.

REPORT TO BE MADE TODAY

Colonel Hall Thinks the Exposition Grounds a Good Camp Site.

THE BOARD MEETS AGAIN THIS MORNING

With the Committee of Officers Went Several Atlantians To Show the Visitors Over the Park.

THE INSPECTION BOARD, CONSISTing of Colonel John Simpson, Colonel Cleary and Major Walker, appointed by the commanding officer of the department of the gulf to make a thorough investigation of the grounds and buildings of Piedmont park with the idea of making the place an army camp, visited the park yesterday afternoon in company with several prominent citizens of Atlanta.

Two hours were spent by the board in going over the buildings and inspecting the facilities of the place for accommodating a large body of soldiers. Every detail connected with the sanitary state of the grounds was considered and the sewerage, put in at great expense at the time of the exposition, was found to be still in excellent condition and fully adequate for all the demands of an army camp.

In regard to the buildings in which it is proposed to house the troops it seemed to be the opinion of the board that they were large enough for the accommodation of as many as 12,000 troops, but several of the structures were found to need repairing badly.

Accompanying the officers from the department of the gulf were Messrs. E. C. Peters, H. H. Cabaniss, Albert Steiner, Joseph Thompson, B. F. Walker and Dr. H. L. Wilson. The committee of citizens showed the officers every attention while they were at the park and personally conducted them over the grounds and buildings.

Lake a Splendid Attraction.

The large lake covering several acres in the center of the park was the feature that impressed the board more than any other, as the great objection to most of the camps at which troops are now located is that the water supply is deficient.

For bathing purposes the lake will be an attraction to the soldiers and it is understood that no objection will be offered by the management of the park, should the government see fit to accept it for a camp, to the troops using the lake for this purpose.

Every building in the grounds will be turned over to the soldiers, with the exception of the woman's building, which has already been disposed of by the park management.

Although every member of the board seemed pleased with the visit to Piedmont park, none of them would express an opinion before consulting together, but it is practically certain that the report which is to be forwarded at once to the secretary of war will recommend the exposition grounds in the strongest terms.

The board met yesterday afternoon in the office of Colonel Cleary, where the details of the inspection were gone over. Another meeting will be held this morning, and at its conclusion a written report will be drawn up and sent to the war department through General Pennington.

Members of Board Talk.

In regard to the inspection, Colonel Simpson, chairman of the board, would say nothing beyond the statement that he was pleased with the visit to the park.

Colonel Cleary said:

"We found the buildings, or most of them, in good condition, but if the park is accepted as an army camp repairs will have to be made in some of the structures. The lake in the center of the grounds is uncoubtedly a great advantage to have in such a camp as it is proposed to make of this place.

"I could not say yet without the full concurrence of the other members of the board what the tenor of our report will be, but at the meeting to be held in the morning the ground will be gone over again fully and the report formulated without further waste of time."

Colonel Hall, adjutant of the department of the gulf, while not a member of the board, will probably have something to say that may influence the secretary of war in settling the question whether the big camp will come to Atlanta. Colonel Hall said yesterday:

"I have all along recognized the fact that Piedmont park would make an excellent site for a camp and have had occasion to go over the place thoroughly and investigate into its condition.

"I could have sent several detachments of recruits to the place instead of putting them in camp at Lithia Springs and Newnan, Ga., but recruits are different from organized troops and would undoubtedly have given the city authorities much trouble if they had been located at Piedmont park.

"The recruits have no organization and without non-commissioned officers over them are liable to run wild and not only create disturbances, but destroy property.

"With the regular or volunteer troops it is, of course, different, and I see no reason why the park would not be an excellent place for a camp in which such soldiers are to be kept."

Today's Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

First race, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Kingsley Mack 117, Froshinn 117, Easter Card 117, Comorant 117, Federal 117, Hillee 114, Prestidigitatrice 114, Grey Jacques 112, Colonel Tenney 112, Somers 112, Strathconan 112, Domineer 112, General Shafter 112, Ned Wicks 112, Interferor 112, Veracious 109, Winter 109, The Lady in Blue 109, Candlestick 109, Acushla 109, Lepida 109.

Second race, three-year-olds, one mile—Glonione 108, Rappahannock 104, Bardella 103, Millstream 102, Flax Spinner 101, Loiterer 101, General Mace 98, Long Acre 98, Fleeting Gold 96.

Third race, seven furlongs, the Flight stakes, value $10,000—Cleophus 127, Maceo 125, The Friar 125, Ben Doran 115, Lady Marion 105, Froshinn 85.

Fourth race, one mile and three-sixteenths, handicap—Bannock 126, Damien 121, Poetess 121, The Huguenot 119, Floronso 118, Sir Gawain 116, Glonoine 112, Lansdale 106, George Boyd 105, King T 104, Blue Devil 103.

Fifth race, all ages, six furlongs—Don Blas 123, Tanis 110, Debride 120, Agitator 118, Tom Collins 114, Fred K 113, Philip 111, Red Spider 110, Tyrian 109, LaLouette 104, Queen of Beauty 104, Squire Abingdon 101, Duke of Baden 88, Subject 85.

Sixth race, two miles, over eight hurdles, Minnesota hurdle handicap, value $5,000—Forget 158, Rheinstrom 145, Lansdale 149, Governor Budd 136, Moslem 136, Lady Dainty 140, Jubilee 138, Kenvarra 138.

May Sell Yearlings in England.

San Francisco, August 30.—It is reported that J. B. Hagan is seriously contemplating an auction sale of thoroughbred yearlings in England. There are over 100 fillies at the Rancho del Paso by well-known English, American and Australian stallions, and competent judges agree that much better prices could be obtained by selling in England than in America.

Good Sport at Readville.

Readville, Mass., August 30.—At the grand circuit meet today a good crowd saw many warm brushes. While there was considerable interest in the 2:10 pace, which was won by the big Montana horse Searchlight in rather hollow style, three heats in the unfinished 2:17 furnished the best sport of the day with a big field and close finishes in every heat.

ALL OLD TICKETS ARE CALLED IN

The Southern Railway Is Putting in a New Stock of Tickets.

PLANT'S EYES ARE ON CUBA

He Has Been to England to Present a Railroad Proposition.

WICKERSHAM IS A HARD HITTER

A Lieutenant Cursed Railroad Men and the Superintendent Knocked Him Down.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY IS CALLing in all of its old stock of tickets and is replacing them with new forms. In offices like its city ticket office and the union station ticket office here in Atlanta the work of making the change is long and tedious. Every ticket has to be recorded two or three times and the old tickets must be checked up. Altogether, it is a job which ticket agents hate to see come around, but, of course, it has to be done from time to time.

The fire which destroyed the electric lighting plant in Washington a few months ago also got into the Southern's building and burned some of its records. This is said to be one of the reasons for calling in the old tickets over the system and replacing them with unform stock.

The Sixty-ninth New York volunteers, who were in the Louisville and Nashville wreck near Birmingham, were very ugly to the railroad men. Yesterday's Constitution told how they treated Dave Brown, the road's special agent.

Last week a lieutenant of a Pennsylvania company at Chickamauga made a sweeping denunciation of all railroad men. Superintendent Wickersham, of the Alabama Great Southern, was there, hurrying up the movement of trains. The lieutenant applied an odious epithet to railway men, and Wickersham knocked him down. The other officers who were standing around seemed to think that the lieutenant got what he deserved. Superentendent Wickersham is a Pennsylvanian himself.

It has been a puzzle to railway men to know where some of the wild reports recently in circulation started. There was that one about Mr. Culp, traffic manager of the Southern. It was said that he was going to the Louisville and Nashville. He is not going to do anything of the kind.

Then there was a report that President Thomas, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, was to resign. That was pure imagination. Another report said that General Freight Agent Knox, of the same system, intended to resign shortly. There was nothing in that either.

But where all these rumors and others, too, which have been in circulation came from no one seems to know.

Mr. H. B. Plant is expected back from England this week. It is said that he went over there to organize a syndicate with reference to controlling the railroads of Cuba. Mr. Plant has a steamship line running from Tampa to Havana, or did have one before the war. This steamship line will start up again soon, and there will be plenty of business on the island.

The war department at Washington has established a division of transportation, which is to have charge of all the rail and water transportation of the army. Colonel F. J. Hecker is chief and Colonel Charles Bird is deputy chief of the division. Colonel Bird is an officer of the regular army, while the chief is said to be a wealthy man and an associate of Secretary Alger in his lumber interests. The purpose of the division is to get better rates from the railroads and steamship lines. Despite all the talk about the railroads charging too much for carrying soldiers, the fact remains that when the quantity of baggage is taken into consideration with the rules requiring that there shall be only one soldier in a seat, the roads do not get a high rate at all. What the government needs in charge of its transportation division is a thorough traffic man.

The New York supreme court has decided that a railroad company is not liable for loss of articles in a trunk which had been left in its station and had been robbed. The passenger saw his trunk taken from the car in the morning. It was placed in the station, which was locked. The same night the station was entered and the trunk was broken open and robbed. The court held that under the circumstances, the railroad company was not liable for the loss absolutely, as an insurer of property is liable, and as it would have been if it had remained a common carrier in relation to the owner. This relation had ceased when the trunk was received at its destination, and a reasonable time had been allowed to remove it. It was liable only as a warehouseman, and so only bound to store the trunk, taking such precautions as prudent men ordinarily exercise in the care of their own property. It is further held that the company did take every precaution required of it as a warehouseman. (Decided by the appellate division of the New York supreme court, May, 1898). Two judges dissent on the ground that sufficient time was not allowed the plaintiff in which to remove his property.

Railway Notes.

The Plant system has been spending a large sum of money this year making improvements at Jacksonville, Fla. The Florida Central and Peninsular and the Florida East Coast are building new warehouses there. The Plant system has been building a new warehouse, filling in swampy ground and constructing new yard tracks.

Mr. Marshall Connally, Florida agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, was in Atlanta yesterday.

Merchants of Bloomington and other towns on the Chicago and Alton and the Illinois Central are urging the managers of these roads to discontinue the sale of cheap excursion tickets to Chicago. So many people go to Chicago to buy that the retail merchants in the smaller cities feel it in the loss of trade.

Some railway men at Pittsburg have bought one hundred acres of land a few miles out and have started a town of their own. They divided the land up into lots of one acre each, less thirty feet off each side for streets.

The Louisville and Nashville has every locomotive it owns which is fit for service hauling trains. The movement of troops now demands a large amount of equipment.

Milwaukee has been put on the same basis with Minneapolis in regard to grain in southern Minnesota and Iowa.

The Southern Express Company and the Pacific Express Company will, after tomorrow, occupy a joint office at New Orleans. The Pacific moves into the Southern's quarters. The move was made with a view to saving expenses. Charles A. Pardue will be superintendent of the general offices for both companies. B. W. Canson, the Pacific's agent, will be made agent for both lines.

No buffet should be without Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, South American appetizer.

WHAT A NEWSPAPER REPORTER HEARD FROM PATIENTS AT Dr. Abbo's

Medical and Surgical Institute, During Several Visits for Treatment Himself.

The ailments of mankind are as varied as are their faces and the sufferings of thousands of our fellow creatures are unknown to other thousands. Having fallen a victim to disease myself and having been successfully treated and cured by that wonderful little man, Abbo, I was very much impressed with many things which I saw and heard while waiting for my "turn" with the doctor. During the term of my treatment I saw hundreds of people at the institute, afflicted, it seemed to me, with every conceivable disease. Some each day were new patients who, having heard of the miraculous cures effected by Abbo, came to be treated themselves, while others were those who had been under treatment long enough to realize marked improvement, and others yet were those who a short while previous had come with what the best medical talent had pronounced as incurable maladies, now well and strong, were there with their relatives or friends, who had been influenced to come by reason of the fact that they had been cured. Many were the good things they said about the doctor and many and rare were the blessings invoked upon him. Some who had no language adequate to give expression to their gratitude sat and wept.

There were three or four cases which very much impressed me. One was a foreman from the Southern shops. This poor man was afflicted with tubercular glands and on his neck there was a lump as large as a man's fist and his breathing was so labored and hard that it could be heard all over the large office. Thus he appeared when I first saw him there and I was never more sorry for a man. When I last saw him the enlarged gland had disappeared, his breathing apparently easy and normal and I am told that his weight has increased fifteen pounds. It is impossible to put in print the many good things he said of Abbo, but this much I will say, gentle reader, don't say anything against Dr. Abbo in that man's presence!

Another case of which I took special notice and watched with much interest was that of a girl with a big lump under her chin which the doctors call goiter, I think. Many and various were the comments and criticisms I heard passed on this case. "Oh!" said an intelligent looking gentleman, "it is no use to spend money or waste time trying to cure that girl. I know one whose parents have spent thousands of dollars to have her cured of just such a trouble and never got it cured." "I agree with you most perfectly," chimed in a lady. "I know a similar case which has been treated by many eminent physicians at home and abroad with no success." "Yes," put in a sturdy farmer with an eye ailment of some sort, "the little Doc is a good 'un, but I'm afraid he'll miss it on her. I have a neighbor who has spent a sight of money on one of them things, but it's there yet." Well, the truth is, I was very much of the opinion of these and others, but the third time I saw that girl the lump, or goiter or whatever it was, had disappeared. Was she grateful? I wish you could have seen her!

Another case was that of a gentleman whose loquaciousness made him always conspicuous. I was told that he was a Baptist minister. Be that as it may, he was a very intelligent man and an interesting conversationalist. I heard him say that he had had two or three operations performed on his eye by some of the most widely known and famous oculist in America and without the result desired. He was not only loud, but eloquent in his praise of Dr. Abbo, and I understood him to say that Dr. Abbo's operation was not only successful, but hitherto unknown to any specialists.

Another man who when I first saw him there was almost gasping for breath and who told me he had been afflicted with asthma for several years, day and night attacks; tells me now that he has been under treatment just thirty days and has never felt a symptom of shortness of breath after the first twenty-four hours.

Dr. Abbo's patients represent the rich and the poor, the cultured and the uncultured, all of whom so far as I heard them express themselves spoke in the highest terms of him, both as a man and a physician. But for fear that it might unduly affect the doctor's mind—perchance his heart—I would publish some of the many complimentary as well as sweet things I overheard some very pretty and cultured ladies say!

I want in conclusion to say that as I sat there for several days and looked on the hundreds of poor afflicted unfortunates who sought and found relief at the hands of this eminent little doctor—little only in stature—I felt thankful for the opportunity thus furnished the suffering masses, many of whom without which must have dragged out in pain and suffering intense, a most miserable existence. My advice to all who are in any way afflicted is to go at once and consult him and if he can't cure you he will candidly tell you so and I will say what he would not, that if he can't cure you my opinion is that no other doctor can!

SEE THAT CURVE? ISN'T IT A BEAUTY? HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



The Lankford Patent Humane Horse Collar. It's the most humane collar on the market. Serves as both collar and pad. Covering made of best select 10 and 12-ounce white duck, leather bearings, stuffed with clean cotton lint, open at bottom. Every seam a double lock stitch with all seams and raw edges on inside of collar, thus preventing ravels or rips. It is guaranteed not to choke, chafe, pack or get hard. It is sold with an absolute guarantee to cure or prevent galls or sore shoulders.

It costs little more than a good pad. 80,000 sold last season. It is a wonderful success and a marvel of cheapness. Jobbers find it profitable to handle. Circulars and prices made known upon application.

COUCH BROS. MANUFACTURING CO.,
SENOIA, GEORGIA.

FINE DIAMONDS.

This season I have the most beautiful collection of gems—suitable for engagement andother anniversary occasions. You will do well to inspect my stock before purchasing.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler,
22 Whitehall, cor. Alabama St.

Ask for an Increase.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 30.—(Special.) The shopmen employed in the Southern railway shops in this city today forwarded a petition to the head officials of the road asking for an increase of 10 per cent in the wages of shopmen on all divisions of the road. They base their request upon the reports of the Southern to the effect that it is making large earnings, and that it has been benefited by the war business; also that the scale was cut several years ago with the promise of an increase when the road began to pay. The petition was sent to Washington in charge of a committee of shopmen. The Southern recently ordered an increase of from 5 to 10 per cent for trainmen and yardmen.

CHAMBERLIN JOHNSON DUBOSE CO.

The First Gun of the Approaching Season

From over the sea—from Germany and from France—has just arrived two of the largest import orders of Black Dress Goods and Suitings ever brought to Atlanta. Either order would make a large black goods stock, but when taken together they fill our increased shelf-space to overflowing. You can see in each order the reflection of the characteristics of the maker. For instance, in the German goods you can see a substantiality, a sturdiness for which the makers are known, while in the French goods you see bold patterns and novel effects until you will not have to be told who the makers were. You can see LA FRANCAISE in every thread. Now a word as to the styles: Let us say first that crepons in black are the can't-go-beyond weaves. There are a dozen or more French and German names for this popular weave, which you can't spell much less pronounce—but when it's all summed up they are crepons—nothing more, nothing less. Let us describe a few of these—and price them. Can't begin to tell you half the prettiness of these things, but you may get an idea what folks will wear in black this fast approaching season. But come in and look at them, that's better. We want every lady in Atlanta to see them while they are fresh and new, even if you don't expect to buy a black dress within a year.



AT— **1.00** This is a German Crepon, black, has a half inch serpentine bayadere stripe alternating with an one-eighth corded stripe, 44 inches wide as are all these unless specially mentioned

AT— **1.25** Black Wool Crepon with a tufted bayadere stripe on a plain background, being 44 inches wide. Any bayadere striped goods like this can be cut with stripes running up and down if the wearer should pefer.

AT— **1.25** We mention at this price two patterns of French Worsteds, 48 inches wide, one with a single and one with a double rep. These are as swell as it's possible to get in a hard twisted black goods for tailor and close-fitting suits.

AT— **1.50** This Crepon is a gem in quality. It has a three-fourth inch chenile stripe intercepted by a one-fourth satin stripe running straight ways of the goods. Four other patterns to be had of the same family.

AT— **1.50** Here is a novelty—French of course. We predict this as one of our first sellers. It's a Vandyke Bayadere stripe in a corded and chenile effect. It will class very effectively with some of the higher priced goods when made with chic and style.

AT— **1.75** An extra heavy Sicilian 58 inches wide—note the width. Taking the weight and width in consideration, this is a material for street skirts without a peer—a skirt from little goods, with lots of wear. Real value $2.25 a yard.

AT— **1.75** Here is a French weave, one of the many Crepons. It has a series of corded arrow points forming a Vandyke stripe. This overlaying a plisse ground work makes a very striking and stylish effect.

AT— **1.75** This is a deep black, having a small honey-combed design with an occasional raised effect. Nothing neater, nothing more refined in the entire mammoth stock for mourning gowns.

AT— **1.75** These $1.75 qualities are so many we don't know when to quit telling about them. An even dozen patterns all told, but just space enough to tell of another. It has a Bayadere stripe of braided effect, alternating a plisse or tufted scroll stripe of same pattern as the braided stripe. Could anything be much prettier?

AT— **2.00** Now imagine an elegant plain Crepon of Silk and Wool. Put on that a Satin Bayadere stripe one-half an inch wide and bind that with a cord edge. Alternate this with a Chenile stripe double the width and you have one of the most striking and novel effects of the season.

AT— **2.00** At $2.00 a yard is a Silk and Wool Novelty Suiting (French) with a diagonal effect that is very handsome. It's overshot with a small silk dot which gives lustre to what would be a very intense black.

AT— **2.15** This we mention is a Striped Velour, a very fine woolen fabric in black only, as all of these are, having a Honiton braid effect. This we opine will be very popular with elderly ladies who desire a rich and elegant black.

AT— **2.25** This also is a Striped Velour, in black. It's woven with a hard twisted, small rope cord. The most desirable thing in either order, perhaps, for a high-class tailored suit or coat. See if our taste corresponds with yours.

AT— **2.35** This is French—so French it is not yet Americanized, but it will be when some fair Dixie girl sees it, for to see it is to buy it. You can get a faint idea of what it is by imagining a small mingled pattern Crepon draped with large Chenille festoons, and this in Bayadere effect. It will make a regal gown.

AT— **2.35** Here is something beautiful—one of four patterns of similar design. It's a silk and wool Crepon, having a raised silk cord in clusters of four set in a plain ground in zig-zag patterns. This is an honest Crepon, as it is one of those rich, elegant things one never will grow tired of.

AT— **2.50** Just room to tell of one pattern at $2.50 a yard. There are five others, all different. This one the most pronounced. It's a Crepon in silk and wool with a Serpentine Satin stripe one-half inch wide, with raised cord edges, Bayadere effect; plain back ground which makes the stripe stand out prominently.

AT— **2.75** Now we come to a hit and miss pattern of small design, silk and wool. Here and there the silk overshot work illuminates a dense black ground making an effect almost as though the entire surface were silk.

AT— **4.50** France! Thou art the home of the beautiful in dress goods truly. Take this and the next one as examples. This is a silk and wool, with dainty tufted effect all over, with a sprinkling here and there of tufted silk drops. Elegant beyond description. We would like to hear you describe it.

AT— **5.00** As the above—from the home of the *Fleur de Lis*. But this is more of a novelty, a Bayadere stripe of silk, one and a half inches wide, then a plisse or tufted stripe of Ivory Black the same width. Come and see these. If you never thought of buying such a thing the pleasure of showing them will be none the less.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Mrs. Mamie K. Counts on the 13th day of February, 1898, to the Equitable Loan and Security Company of Atlanta, Ga., (a corporation under the laws of the state of Georgia, having its principal office in Fulton county) and recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court on February 11, 1898, in mortgage book "V-2," folio 30, to secure a loan of $1,300, payable in installments as shown in said mortgage and evidenced by 120 notes; default having been made in the payment of said notes so as to authorize the exercise of said power, and the board of directors of said company having determined to exercise it, said Equitable Loan and Security Company will sell before the courthouse door of said Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in September, 1898, all that tract of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, part of lot No. 5, in land lot 45, of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as—commencing on the north side of East Fair street at a point 110 feet, more or less, west of the northwest corner of East Fair and Grant streets, and extending from thence west along north side of Fair street 50 feet, thence north 80 feet, more or less, thence east 50 feet, thence south 80 feet, more or less, to beginning point, and being the same property conveyed to said Mamie K. Counts by J. H. Baxter by deed recorded in deed book "B-4," page 200, Fulton county records, and having a house thereon known as No. 446 East Fair street.

Said property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash and the proceeds of sale applied as provided in said mortgage and deed made to the purchaser. Equitable Loan and Security Company: by William Thomson, president; John S. Owens, secretary. 5—10—4t—wed

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY.

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

KIKIS STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS.
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS Cleaned and Dyed in superior manner. No. 13 Trinity avenue.

MACHINISTS.
H. P. ASHLEY, Engineer and Machinist, 27 South Forsyth Street. Grinds Oil Mill Rollers

SIGN PAINTING.
SIGN PAINTING. Grant-Wells Co. Up-to-date. 7½ South Broad. Phone 88.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
CANCERS, DROPSY, FITS, Blood Poison, Private Diseases, Female Complaints, etc., cured by expert specialist. Opium and Morphine habits cured at home in two weeks. Dr. O. H. Snider, Atlanta, Ga.



BROU'S INJECTION.
A PERMANENT CURE
of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhea and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required. Sold by all druggists.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists. Sold by L. H. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

MAY ASK CHANGE IN CITY LIGHTS

Investigating Committee Held a Busy Session Yesterday.

THE HOSPITAL IS ALL RIGHT

No Reductions Can Be Made in Engineering and Street Departments.

THE WORK WILL BE CONCLUDED TODAY

Will Recommend To Take Out Lights from Alleys and Private Property—Municipal Ownership.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE ON economical investigation held another session at the city hall yesterday afternoon. The members failed to find any place in the Grady hospital where expenses could be reduced, and passed it, with the recommendation that if possible cows be bought in order to reduce milk bills; that laundry expenses be diminished and that more assiduous efforts be made toward increasing the number of paid patients.

The street department, under the management of Captain Wylie, and Chairman Mitchell, of the street committee of the council, was unanimously passed. The department of city engineer, under Captain Clayton, was paid the same compliment. The electric lighting department was the subject of much discussion and a motion was unanimously passed recommending that council and the proper committee take some steps toward removing series and arc lights from private alleys and from private property. The committee came to the conclusion that from a legal standpoint the city has no right to expend public money for the benefit of individuals in such manner.

The question of substituting the Welsbach gas light for incandescents was also discussed, as well as the practicability and advisability of municipal ownership of a light plant. No definite action was taken on these topics, however, and the department will be considered again today. The committee will meet again at 11 o'clock this morning at the city hall. This will probably be the last session. Only the department of law, parks and street lighting will be considered, after which the committee will formulate its report. With the possible exception of the department of street lighting the committee has as yet found no opportunity for the material decrease of expenses in any of the departments examined. It is thought, however, a good sum can be saved in street lighting.

No Fight on the Hospital.

Contrary to expectation, Judge Hillyer and Alderman Mayson did not make any hard fight on the hospital yesterday afternoon. This was the first department considered at the meeting and Mr. Mayson was the first speaker. He began by comparing the cost of operating hospitals in other cities compariitively the same size as Atlanta with the Grady hospital and showed the foreign figures to be somewhat less. He had paid a visit to the hospital yesterday afternoon and was struck with the fact that a large majority of the patients were negroes.

"I am not opposed to charity," said he, "but with these conditions existing there are great opportunities for fraud in that the authorities have very little means of telling whom they are taking in. There is a great disparity between white and black inmates. Take out the pay patients and there is still greater disparity. It seems to me these people could be treated at much less expense to the city. There is a point when sentiment must stop and when reason must assert its sway. It is not right to spend public money unless we are sure it is needed. The isolated ward was built in 1897 at a cost of several thousand dollars. That ward has never been used at all except for the nurses' department. There is too great a difference between the cost of caring for the sick before and after the hospital was built."

Judge Hillyer admitted he had no matured view concerning the hospital matter.

"A good amount can be saved, however," continued he, "by purchasing cows and by making other arrangements about the laundry. The number of pay patients should also be increased. I visited the hospital yesterday afternoon and while I found everything very clean and nice, yet the employees appeared to be 'leisurely.' No one seemed to have any too much work to do, and while, of course, I am not certain yet it seems to me things might be run with a smaller force.

"Since our meeting yesterday I have conferred with Dr. Hunter Cooper, chairman of the old committee whose report I referred to yesterday. He stated their estimate of a cost of $7,000 for the support of a hospital of fifty patients was made from the hospital in Memphis, where the service is not as good as ours. He told me he had since come to the conclusion it would take more than this figure to run first-class hospitals, and that the present expenses of running the Grady hospital could not be reduced without injuring its efficiency."

Judge Hillyer also thought there should be a check on the number of patients brought to the hospital and that those who are able to pay for treatment should be made to pay. The motion of Mr. Mitchell that the hospital be passed was then carried, Mr. Mayson being the only negative voter. Mr. Patterson moved that the committee recommend that Superintendent Brewster's salary be raised. This was also carried, with Judge Hillyer and Mr. Mayson voting negatively.

Department of Street Lighting.

The department of street lighting was the next up for consideration and City Electrician Harper was questioned closely as to the efficiency of incandescent lights. He stated that an incandescent light of seventy-five candle power usually dropped down to fifty candle power in two months, and that they were not altogether a satisfactory method of street lighting except in certain spots. Mayor Collier referred to the Welsbach gas lamp and asked Mr. Harper if a street lighted uniformly with Welsbach lights between and on the corners would not be an improvement over the present system of a bright light on the corners and darkness in the center of the block. Mr. Harper thought the uniform light would be better. The city is now paying $85 each for arc lights and $35 for incandescents. The Welsbach lights would cost $30 each. A Welsbach light could be placed at each corner crossing and three between the crossings on the block and then $20 saved on one block.

Mr. Mayson brought up the question of lights in private alleys and on private property, stating the council had no right to tax all to protect one. Judge Hillyer took the same view of this point. Mr. Patterson, of the police board, stated those lights had been placed there at the request of the police board in order to prevent burglaries and to aid the police in the arrest of criminals. Acting on the statement of the other members of the committee that it was illegal to tax all for the protection of a few, Mr. Patterson voted for the motion recommending that these lights be considered an unnecessary expense.

As to Municipal Ownership.

"It seems to me," said Judge Hillyer, "this committee should look into the advisability and practicability of owning and operating its own electric light plant. Nearly every hotel, restaurant or factory in the city of any importance manufactures its own electricity and saves money. I do not see why the city of Atlanta could not do the same. We should get our lights at $45 each at a very low estimate, and certainly not over $60 at the highest limit. Dr. Turner, president of the Exposition mills, told me the electric light plant in his establishment costs him less than half the sum he could secure light for from the outside.

"We should attempt to make a contract for our lights on a basis of what we could manufacture them ourselves for. I am strongly persuaded in case the city should desire to erect a plant of its own it should be located at the Hemphill pumping station. With the machinery and power already at hand its maintenance would not be such a great expense to the city. In case we should not decide to light the whole city in such a manner, why not furnish lights for the municipal buildings by the erection of a central plant? It is costing the city $1,000 to light the station house alone every year, to say nothing of the city hall, the hospital and fire buildings. The present contract runs a year and a half yet and this would about give us the time to materialize any plan we might deem best to adopt at present."

Without further discussion the committee adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

In these days of high taxes and talk about retrenchment, it may interest the taxpayers to know that one place has been discovered where a saving can be made. This is in the amount of insurance paid on the city school buildings and contents.

The suggestion first came from Mr. Joel Hurt, president of the Atlanta Home, who voluntarily proposed to reduce the rate 25 per cent. The city's school property has been written by the Atlanta Home and by the Southern Mutual. The latter company did not like that proposition to cut the rate and President Pattillo suggested to the executive committee of the tariff association that the rates be thrown open in Atlanta. Neither the Atlanta Home nor the Southern is an association company, but they co-operate. The executive committee did not see fit to recommend that the rates be thrown open. That leaves the two non-board companies free to fight for the school business. Evidently the city will save 25 per cent and she may get her insurance for a good deal less.

Gainesville is another municipality which stands a chance to get lower rates. Kimbrough & Co., of that city, represent four non-board companies and several association companies. The non-board companies have been getting more than half of the business written by Kimbrough & Co.—some say that the non-board companies got 75 per cent of it.

The association sent a representative to Gainesville to make an investigation. He requested permission to examine the books of Messrs. Kimbrough & Co. That firm declined to show their books and the impression is stronger than ever with the association companies that the non-board companies either paid a higher commission or allowed the rates to be shaved a little.

If the situation there is not cleared up the association companies will be likely to make the effort to protect their interests, in which event Gainesville would no doubt get her insurance very cheap for a while.

It is hoped that Mr. Franklin B. Shepard, manager for Georgia for the United States Life, will regain his health. He has been agent for the company for twenty years, first at Pittsburg and afterwards in Atlanta. He is succeeded here by W. E. Hawkins & Co.

The Connecticut Indemnity's license for operating in Georgia has been canceled by Comptroller General W. A. Wright.

Harrison & Fraser, representing the City Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, are fitting up offices on the ground floor of the English-American building.

Jerome C. Seymour, special agent for the Greenwich, has accepted a similar position with Mr. Clarence Knowles's companies—the Deaware and the Pennsylvania. Captain Peters has appointed Mr. George B. Jennings, of Jacksonville, Fla., to succeed Mr. Seymour. Mr. Jennings was stamp clerk at Jacksonville and formerly held a similar position at Danville, Va. His position at Jacksonville has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Aubrey Young, formerly in charge of the Richmond Compact.

Mr. T. J. Brown, of Chicago, has come to Atlanta to take charge of the Southern of Atlanta. Mr. T. A. Bishop, president of the Merchants' National of Chicago, is also president of the Southern of Atlanta. Mr. Brown's Chicago office will be in charge of Mr. J. D. Harvey, an old Lloyds man. Mr. Brown is also United States manager of the British and American Exchange Association, Limited.

Mr. Thomas Allen has been appointed special agent for the United States Life at Americus, Ga.

"The agents of the G. O. M. carried off the honors at the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters, held at Minneapolis, Minn., from August 17th to 19th, inclusive," says The Weekly Statement. "Calef's loving cup, offered for the best prize essay, was won by Mr. George Johnson, of Cincinnati, manager of the Ohio general agency, and the second prize in the same contest was awarded to Robert L. Foreman, superintendent in the Atlanta general agency. Mr. Thomas H. Bowles, the general agent of the Mutual Life at Milwaukee, and president of the association, was showered with congratulations on every hand for his able paper on 'Twisting.' All the agents of the company present felt quite proud of the many honors received."

Unpaid losses charged against assessment companies in Georgia amount to $91,375 for the fiscal year, while the total amount to old line companies is only $410, and the old line companies have $83,800,000 of business in force in Georgia, while the assessment companies have only $23,180,000. Comment would be superfluous.

Will Advance Prices.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 30.—The Iron and Steel Sheet Manufacturers' Association of the United States is meeting here today to fix prices for the ensuing year. Secretary Jarrett stated that prices would be advanced probably $2 a ton on sheets in response to the advances already made in raw materials. The mills are booked with orders that will require night and day operation for a year and the requirements for ship plates for home and export consumption will cause an advance to still higher figures later in the year.

STRICTURE

Causes obstruction to the flow of urine, partial closing of the passage, prostatic irritation and enlargement, bearing down and scalding of urine and loss of power.

A SOLVENT FOUND that cures quickly and permanently and does away with the Surgeon's Knife and dilating instruments. Sufferers from *Stricture, Enlargement of Prostate Gland, Inflammation and Chronic Mucous Discharges*, by this new scientific method can be radically

CURED AT HOME.

Write at once to the *Empire Medical Co., 218 Smith Building, Boston, Mass.*, for their free book called *"Solvent-Alterase."* It tells what the remedy is made of, and how and why it must cure. If afflicted, it will pay you to investigate.

LEFTWICH ADMITS HIS INFIDELITY

Makes Statement In Which He Faces the Charges of His Wife.

WILL MARRY HIS MISTRESS

Wants To Care for His Two Illegitimate Children, He Says.

DIVORCE IS WHAT HE WANTED

Mrs. Leftwich Refuses To Make a Statement or To Discuss the Domestic Situation.

THOMAS J. LEFTWICH ADMITS HIS infidelity to his lawfully married wife and asserts his intention to marry a woman who has become the mother of two children that were begotten out of wedlock. The story of the suit for a divorce brought by his wife was published in yesterday's Constitution. He says that as soon as he can secure a divorce he will marry Maud Jordan, a woman with whom he has been living for some time in adultery.

Mrs. Leftwich now resides at the Normandie and has a large number of friends in the city. She is said to be a beautiful woman. She declines to discuss the conduct of Mr. Leftwich. It is said that Leftwich was the guardian of Miss Maud Ross, now Mrs. Maud Jordan, whom he will marry.

Mrs. Jordan's husband, Mr. Wesley Jordan, it is said, once threatened to kill Leftwich, but was persuaded not to do so by his uncle. The husband left the city some time ago rather than have anything to do with his wife and Leftwich.

Sheriff Austin, of DeKalb county, said yesterday that he came very near arresting Leftwich at one time for living in adultery with a woman, but afterwards decided not to do so.

In a statement Leftwich says:

"At the suggestion of a friend, who has endeared himself to me by his action inexpressibly, I went before a committee of gentlemen of the highest standing in DeKalb county and openly stated to them the situation in detail, and all the circumstances, and further stated to them that if, in their judgment, the cause of public morals would be advanced by my incarceration, or by the incarceration of both of us, we were ready and waiting to suffer the full extent of any penalty that it might please the constituted authorities to inflict upon us."

In talking of the affair Leftwich says he has nothing to conceal and speaks as follows:

"I do not propose to run from anything, or to conceal in any secluded spot either the woman or the children who are the objects of my affection. And so I shall stand until I am shot down; not boastfully, not defiantly, but with the calm assurance that comes from an inner consciousness that my course is the right one, approved by my own conscience, and which must be approved in the mind and heart of every man and woman in whose breast has not perished utterly all humane instincts."

In explanation of the present unfortunate condition he uses these words:

"In early life I married. The union was an unhappy one for both parties. Wherever the fault may lie, I have only this to say, that some years ago I met and loved the young girl referred to in the divorce proceedings, and that, thereafter, through many vicissitudes, she became the mother of my two children. I determined that my duty, and only duty, lay to her and to our children, and I have performed that duty and am now performing it to the best of my ability. I wish it distinctly understood that I have no apologies to offer for my love for her, and that I am not ashamed of my flesh and blood. In that same spirit, whatever the obstacles, I shall continue in the performance of my duty to the end until the severance of my present legal relation makes it possible for me at once to impart to my present relationship the sanction of the law and the benediction of the church.

"That I should temporize and delay such action, while a devoted mother stands waiting for that protection that is her due, and that I should turn my back upon two immortal little souls brought here by my act, sacrificing all parties concerned to the demands of an empty and unmatured formalism, is a thing so horrible in my mind that I am utterly unable to conceive how any human judgment could require of me any course other than that which I have taken.

"My greatest sorrow is that it has been her fate to have traged upon the delicate fabric of her own nature and life the coarser tracing of my own.

"I desire also to say that anxiety and mental stress have so wrought upon her strength and constitution that she has become well nigh a wreck of her former self. I do not know and I cannot tell what the result to me or to her will be. I know only this, that it is my wish to face the consequences of my acts in absolute truthfulness and to bear whatever may be placed upon me."

Among other things he says:

"The lady in question is a mere girl still, and it is my prayer to God that devotion and the best medical attention may restore her fully to her physical health and strength, in order that she may live many years to be a blessing to the children of her suffering, and to the man who made her in her girlhood the mother of a boy now nearly five years of age, and in later years the mother of an infant now eight months of age. That I should take any other course and leave the world free to cast a slur upon her, to think of her, in their ignorance, as the bearer of the children of doubt, and that I should be denied the right to teach my children their true and lawful paternity, to teach their little lips to call me father, is a situation too horrible to contemplate, and speaking for myself as well as for her, we prefer ostracism, incarceration, starvation and death itself.

"I would have it also understood that my children are not the children of a brutal and lustful passion, but are the offspring of a common love, as pure and as lasting as any that ever prevailed between man and woman.

"Whatever the sacrifices I may be called upon to make, as the world would view it, hers have been immeasurably greater. I count myself as nothing, if only I stand upright, walking with her along the path of a plain duty, and each sustained by a consciousness of an affection which the world neither gave nor can take away."

Express Company Must Pay.

Raleigh, N. C., August 30.—(Special.)—The railway commission today decided that the Southern Express Company must pay for the revenue stamps on receipts, as the law requires the company to furnish a receipt, and the latter is required to be stamped. The commission also ruled that the charge of one cent was in excess of the prescribed rate. The express company asked leave to charge one cent additional. This was refused. The company set up the claim of non-jurisdiction, but the commission decided to the contrary. The order that the company shall pay for the stamp goes into effect September 7th. Counsel for the express company gives the commission to understand that it will obey the order and make no further fight. This settles the matter so far as North Carolina is concerned.

GREAT PROGRAMME FOR LABOR DAY

Two Games of Ball Have Already Been Arranged.

NUMBER ENTRIES FOR RACES

Prizes Offered Are Valuable and Will Be Hotly Contested For.

LOCAL CRACKS WILL RACE FAST HORSES

Details Have Been Completed and Everything Is Now Ready for a Glorious Celebration.

THE HORSE RACING FEATURE OF the programme for Labor Day has already created a great deal of interest among local lovers of fast horses, and a number of fast-steppers will probably be entered in the races. There are many devotees of the turf in Atlanta who have shown much interest in the contemplated races, and no doubt all the "sports" will go out en masse to see the races.

Several well-known owners of fast horses in the city have already signified their intentions of entering the races, and it is probable that number of others will enter before Monday. There is much rivalry existing among certain owners of high-steppers here and they have given it out that they will take this opportunity of showing which has the best horseflesh in the city.

The names of the contestants will probably be in the nature of a surprise. No prizes have as yet been offered for these races, but it is probable that the Federation of Trades will give the winner a small token of some kind, at the same time declaring him the champion of Fulton county.

Up to the present time there have been an unusual number of entries in the amateur bicycle races, and it is possible that several qualification races may have to be run, in order that the proper contestants may be determined upon for the regular races.

There are a large number of crack amateurs in the city and all are anxious to show their speed on the track at the Coliseum. The prizes offered by the Federation of Trades are all worth trying for, and it is expected that the races will be hotly contested.

As has been announced there will be two races during the evening, and the referee to be selected will be an authority on cycle racing. The races will be run under the rules adopted by the League of American Wheelmen and will consequently be thoroughly up-to-date.

The prizes offered by the Federation of Trades are as follows: For the professional race of three one-mile heats $30 in cash is offered—$15 to the first, $10 to the second and $5 to the third. The amateur race will be for prizes valued at $15—bicycle suit to the first, bicycle shoes to the second and hat to the third.

Entries for either race may be made at any of the bicycle stores in the city and at room 12, Temple Court, the headquarters of the Federation of Trades.

The official programme will probably be ready today.

The speaking in the new auditorium and the barbecue dinner will occur between the two games of ball, and the other athletic games are scheduled to take place late in the afternoon.

The work of all the committees has been very thorough and the details of the exercises have all been arranged. It is not thought that any changes will be made in any of the plans perfected so far, unless it be to add new and interesting features.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Having just returned from the Knights of Pythias convention held at Indianapolis last week, Mr. Paul W. Klein has some interesting things to say about the great event.

"It was the greatest convention that I ever saw," said he, last night, "and the city of Indianapolis was crowded with thousands of people all during the week, who came from every city and state in the union. It is said that over 100,000 people were in Indianapolis during the convention, and that estimate, large as it may appear, cannot be far from correct.

"Days before the convention the crowds began to gather from the four corners of the country, and long before the day arrived all the hotels were full and turning people away.

"To show the number of delegates who came to the convention, there were upward of 20,000 uniformed knights camped out in tents in a park on the outskirts of the city. These made a wonderfully fine appearance and were visited by thousands of people while they were in camp.

"The parade occurred Tuesday, and was a grand sight. There were countless numbers in line, but unfortunately the weather was so awfully hot that many had to drop out of line on account of the heat, and I am not sure but that there were a number of cases of sunstroke reported.

"The delegations from Ohio and West Virginia made the finest showing in the parade, and were greeted with cheers all along the line of march.

"The next convention will occur in 1900, and there was great rivalry between Louisville and Detroit as to which city would get it. And in this connection a very amusing thing occurred and which, at the time, created a great deal of fun at the expense of the Detroit delegation. Some of the members of the Louisville delegation got hold of an old stretcher, and placing a dummy figure labeled 'Detroit' on it, paraded all over the town with a band at the head.

"Although the whole city was crowded, the hotel accommodations were excellent, all things considered, and there were very few complaints made by those who had secured rooms, for everything seemed quite reasonable.

"It was a great convention, and its equal will not be seen again for many a day."

Congressman J. M. Griggs came up from Dawson yesterday and spent the day in the city. He was accompanied by his wife.

Mr. C. C. Thomas, a prominent lawyer of Macon, is in the city.

Mr. J. H. Partridge, of Mobile, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. T. G. Millette, the southern manager of the Acetelyne Gas Company, is stopping in the city.

Mr. H. M. McKeldin, of Knoxville, is in the city.

Charged with Bigamy.

Anniston, Ala., August 30.—(Special.)—J. C. Clarke, who came here from Rome three weeks ago, was married Sunday afternoon to Miss Victoria Chamblee, with whose mother he was boarding. This afternoon Clarke was arrested on a charge of bigamy, preferred by his wife and her mother, if having been learned that he had a wife and child near Rome. Clarke at first denied that he had another wife, but finally admitted it, claiming that he had not lived with her for some time.

Getting the Camp in Shape.

Anniston, Ala., August 30.—(Special.)—Captain Avery and fifteen men of company C, Fourteenth New York, arrived this afternoon from Chickamauga to aid in getting the camp in shape for the coming of the Third army corps the last of the week.

You will not know how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla will do you until you try it. Buy a bottle today and begin to take it.

SUSPECTED SPY MAKES STATEMENT

Frederick Elmhurst, Held for Fraudulent Enlistment, Talks.

HE IS A CANADIAN BY BIRTH

Asserts His Innocence Strongly and Hopes To Be Released.

HE GETS POOR TREATMENT, HE SAYS

Elmhurst Makes a Good Impression at the Fort and Officers Believe That He Is Innocent.

PRIVATE FREDERICK ELMHURST, of the Third cavalry, the United States soldier who is held in the guardhouse of Fort McPherson on the charge of being the agent of Spain, also on the charge of fraudulent enlistment, has made his statement to the secretary of war and awaits with impatience the result of the government's investigation of the evidence held against him.

Elmhurst was the only suspect in prison at Fort McPherson who was not given his release at the time the Spanish prisoners were transferred from Fort McPherson to Portsmouth, N. H. All of the men with the exception of Elmhurst and Meller, the Canadian, who died two weeks ago in the hospital of the post, were practically released a month ago and taken from confinement behind the bars of the guardhouse to the more commodious quarters occupied by the Spanish prisoners, where they soon made peace with the dons and upon their departure for the north shed tears of bitterness.

Elmhurst would never impress one with the idea that he is a spy. The prisoner is a man with excellent features, quick intelligence and quiet bearing. Evidently the possessor of a good education with the advantage of home training and of having seen something of the world.

He is a Canadian by birth, having come to this country from Ontario, where he asserts his parents now live in comparative wealth and also with an idea that their son is at present with his regiment fighting for his adopted country and anywhere but behind the bars of a federal prison.

To a representative of The Constitution who approached him in his cell yesterday, Elmhurst was at first indisposed to speak regarding his arrest as a spy. "Just for the reason that I am a Canadian and came to Tampa to enlist in the United States army, I suppose the officers there thought my intention was to spy on the plans of the American general and I was thrown into prison.

"I would not know a Spaniard from an Italian if I were to see one, and as for speaking the language, I am not acquainted with a word of Spanish. My lineage is pure Anglo-Saxon, with no French blood even in my veins and of course all my sympathies were on the American side in the war with Spain.

"I took out my naturalization papers in Hillsborough county, Florida, in order to enlist in the army, as I always had a liking for military.

"In the camp of troop E, Third cavalry, the command I enlisted in, the fellows seemed to like me and I have understood since that some of them protested against my arrest, knowing that I was no spy.

"It is all right, you know, for any private from the states to use profanity against the government, but if a foreigner like myself without meaning anything, happens to say anything thoughtlessly about the government, he is at once the subject of suspicion and if anything that can be construed as evidence can be found against him he is more than likely to be arrested as a suspect.

"Only one letter was written by me to Canada while I was in Tampa, and that was intercepted by the army censor and opened and read. I knew at the time I wrote the communication that a censorship had been established, but having no intention to write anything that could be construed as information to the enemy I had no idea that it would be stopped and opened.

"This and a paper found in my tent is all the evidence so far as I know that the authorities have against me.

"No influence has been brought to bear in my behalf by friends in Canada for the reason that none of them know of my position.

"While the other men held with me have been released, I am kept still in confinement. I understand now that I am held solely for fraudulent enlistment, but what grounds they can find against me on that charge, I can't say. At the time I enlisted, which was three weeks before my arrest, I gave my name as Fredrick Elmhurst, while my full name is Frederick James Elmhurst. The paper with my full name written on it was lying before the enlisting officer at the time and I cannot believe that the authorities are holding me under such a charge for this reason.

"In going to and from meals under guard people who really think I am a spy try to speak Spanish to me, expecting me to answer in the same tongue, but of course I cannot do so.

"I have been treated like other prisoners here, I suppose, but none of us get any too good treatment. The room here is poorly ventilated and is said to be the worst guardhouse of any fort in the country.

"I have had several good opportunities to escape, but have never tried to take advantage of them. Once when the confederate veterans were here and the North Carolina volunteers were on guard, the guard invited some of the vets to come inside the prison an dinspect. Well, I was in the corridor with Vanderbilt, one of the spies who was released, and a young officer came in and asked for Vanderbilt to come over to the Spanish quarters to act as interpreter for some visitors, and seeing all the crowd in the corridor the officer thought I was one of the visitors and ordered me out with the rest. I went out on the ground with Vanderbilt and having no idea of escaping, came back to the door and told the officer I was one of the prisoners. He wouldn't believe me at first, but finally consented to let me in.

"When I get out I will have something to say probably on my confinement at Fort McPherson."

What Elmhurst is held on is a puzzle even to the officers at Fort McPherson. He is a Canadian and the evidence seems to end there. There are men in the United States army from every country of Europe. Would it not seem strange if there were no honest Canadians in the service? Yet the censor at Tampa has made it his duty to pounce upon all the Canadians just for the reason that the emissaries of Spain were said to have their headquarters at Montreal.

Elmhurst is a young man of good family—a fact patent to one who has had five minutes conversation with him. Many of the officers at the post firmly believe that he is innocent not only of the charge of spying, but that of fraudulent enlistment.

A plain, simple statement of the facts in his case has been prepared by Elmhurst, who has not had the benefit of counsel to advise him as to the best manner of proceeding. The following statement has been sent to the secretary of war at Washington and will have much to do with the final disposition of the charge against the prisoner:

Frederick Elmhurst, confined at Fort McPherson, makes the following statement:

"I was born in Petersboro county, Ontario. I am about twenty-seven years old. I enlisted at Tampa on the 20th of May. That was my first enlistment. I commenced by high school education when I was fifteen years of age and graduated from the Peterboro Collegiate institute. I then clerked for the United States consul at Peterboro for about one month. His name was Mr. A. V. R. Young, Peterboro, Ont. I also worked some time in the mayor's office in Peterboro—Mayor Davis. Peterboro is a flourishing town northeast of Toronto about eighty miles. Two years ago in July I was farming at my father's place. I had been soldiering some and wanted to take out some certificates and went to Kingston in August, 1896. I had served about five years in the militia. I studied about nine months in this military school, leaving the school in 1897. I then stayed at home about eight months, until the end of March last. In March last I left home for Toronto and went to the cavalry and tried to enlist. The cavalry was commanded by Major Lesard. I did not enlist. I met a cattle merchant and went over to Bristol, England, in a cattle ship, acting as foreman. I arrived in England on the 19th of April. I sailed on the Mennon. I remained in England about two weeks. I tried to enlist in Bristol, but got some discouraging reports and did not do so. I had my pass, so I thought I would come back. I came back on the same vessel, arriving at Montreal on the 12th of May. I went to the London house and after I was there two or three days I came down to Tampa. I looked around and after reading some recruiting lists, I went to the cavalry and enlisted on the 20th of May. I belonged to the Durhamfield battery and to the Third dragoons. I went into camp at Kingston and Port Hope. The camp was commanded by Colonels Rogers and McLean. I have seen Colonel Buchan several times. I was in the Third cavalry, troop E, about one month. I was on duty attending horses and was sent for to come to the commanding officer's tent. There was a man in plain clothes who asked me if I did not come from Montreal. I told him the same as I told them when I enlisted, that I was a Canadian and came from Montreal. He searched me and went up and searched my tent. He then came back and put me under arrest. I did not know of him finding anything until I came away on the train, when Captain Scott showed me a piece of paper and said it had been found in my tent. I looked at it and instantly saw that it was not my handwriting. I said, 'I wish you had showed me that before; it would have saved me being put under arrest.' He said, 'You had better go on up to Fort McPherson; that is all we have against you and I think you will get off.' The paper looked something like what would be made out in a first sergeant's tent, and looked as though it had been in the rain. I took out my naturalization papers before I enlisted. I corresponded with no one in Toronto from the time I came to Tampa. I believe I was arrested solely upon the piece of paper which was found in my tent. I paid my own way from Montreal to Tampa, and I suppose it looked suspicious. I was never in the United States except across from Kingston on pleasure trips. I enlisted in the United States army because I liked military life. When I came back to Montreal every one was talking of the war, and so, after going to see two or three military officers, I decided to come down here. I went to see Colonel Gordon, Major Costigon and Major Hooper. I asked them if they could give me a position in their regiments, and wrote home that I was going down to enlist. I am a mounted man and wanted to enlist in the mounted corps, so I came down to Tampa to enlist in the cavalry. I had read Lord Chamberlain's speech and was thoroughly in sympathy with the United States. I telegraphed to Colonel Drury, of Kingston, for recommendations, as I had to have recommendations to enlist. I think Lieutenant Dade has the telegram. I think my certificates would have carried me through without the telegram. I paid for the telegram myself. I wrote to my brother from New York and told him that I was going to enlist, 'now you just guess what side I am going to enlist on.' When I got to Tampa I wrote that I had enlisted on the United States' side in the cavalry, and I said, 'England is siding in with the United States.' I think I spoke of a positive preference for serving in the United States army. I think that letter can be produced now. After I enlisted only one letter left me for Canada. I was arrested the very next day after I wrote this letter. I sent only one telegram home. There was nothing in the letter giving any intentional information."

PROMOTIONS IN FIRST GEORGIA

Six Members of the Regiment Are Raised in Rank by Governor Atkinson.

Governor Atkinson has made a number of promotions in the First Georgia regiment, now at Knoxville, Tenn., and the lucky members of the regiment to be rewarded for their work in this way were announced at the executive office yesterday morning.

In the list of promotions four of the men are raised from the ranks and given commissions as second lieutenants, while two second lieutenant are made first lieutenants.

All of the promotions have come as the result of recommendations sent to the governor by the ranking officers of the First regiment and have all come to men who have worked hard since being in the field and who deserve the honor conferred upon them.

The following is the list of promotions:

Second Lieutenant Walter P. Corbett, company I, to be first lieutenant and quartermaster from August 26th, vice Lieutenant Coles resigned.

Second Lieutenant William H. Tucker, company E, to be first lieutenant company I, vice Lieutenant Sanders promoted to Third Georgia. He ranks from August 26th.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. White, company D, to be first lieutenant company D, vice Lieutenant Snowden resigned, with rank from August 29th.

Sergeant Major Frederick R. Jones to be second lieutenant company I, vice Lieutenant Corbett promoted. Ranks from August 29th.

Quartermaster Sergeant Carl Saye to be second lieutenant company E, vice Lieutenant Tucker promoted. To rank from August 29th.

First Sergeant John C. Holt to be second lieutenant company D, vice Lieutenant White promoted, with rank from August 29th.

His Bride Weighs 560 Pounds.

Middlesburg, Ky., August 30.—The announcement has come from Hancock county that Mahus Mahla has married. The lucky young man Samuel Johnson, is a prosperous Hancock county farmer. Mahla weighs 560 pounds. For years on the top of Walden's Ridge she has plied her trade of moonshining. She is fifty years of age.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Order of Hoo Hoo.

Cincinnati, O., August 30.—Mr. J. H. Baird, of Nashville, supreme scrivenoter of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, was here today and completed arrangements for the annual convention of the Hoo Hoo at Cleveland, September 9th to 12th, instead of Put-in-Bay, as had been previously arranged. The one-fare rate that had been secured for the island was today granted by the Passenger Agents' Association for Cleveland.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

CHAPMAN & SON,

CONTRACTORS.

Read this!

Do you own a lot and would like to put up a house?

If so we can put it up for you on small monthly payments, no larger than your rent would be on the same house.

Call to see us before you build and we will trade.

CHAPMAN & SON

40½ PEACHTREE ST.



A Striking Difference

In the prices we ask you for Pure Wines and Whiskies and the prices usually asked.

The new city ordinance requiring a separate department for these goods makes it necessary for us to reduce our stock by October 1; only thirty days to dispose of twenty thousand dollars worth of goods makes it necessary to greatly reduce prices. This we have done, the whole stock is at your disposal at less than half what you usually pay.

	Qts.	Gal.
Old Overholt Rye Whisky	90c.	$3.00
Old Hermitage Rye Whisky (Guaranteed 5 years old.)	90c.	3.00
Finch's Golden Wedding (Direct from Government Warehouse, 5 years old.)	90c.	3.00
Silver Wedding Rye Whisky	99c.	3.50
Russet Rye Whisky	$1.25.	4.00
Moss Rose Rye Whisky	1.25.	4.00
Old Oscar Pepper Rye	68c.	
Old Crow Rye Whisky	70c.	
XXXX Rye Whisky	50c.	2.00
Uncle Remus Corn Whisky	75c.	2.50
Rabbit Foot Corn Whisky	50c.	2.00
California Claret Wine	20c.	75c
California Claret Wine Extra	35c.	1.25
California Claret Wine Zinfandel	50c.	1.50
California Sherry Wine	35c.	85c
California Sherry Wine Extra	50c.	1.50
California Sherry Wine 6 yrs. old	75c.	2.00
California Port Wine	35c.	90c
California Port Wine Extra	50c.	1.50
California Port Wine, pure juice	75c.	2.00
	Bottle.	**Doz.**
Bass Ale	25c.	$2.25
Stout, Burke's	25c.	2.25

MALT EXTRACT.

Liebig's Malt Extract—a pure Malt Tonic. Made especially for us—hence we feel perfectly safe in recommending it, which we do most heartily. We know of no better tonic for weak or delicate women, nursing mothers and convalescents. Pint bottles 15c or $1.50 doz.

BEER.

Liebig's Beer, pints per dozen 99c

This Beer is also a special brew for us—gotten up especially with the family trade in view. We believe it to be best adapted for this special purpose.

Get Our New Catalogue and Price List.

Jacobs' Pharmacy

Two Stores { 6 & 8 Marietta St. / 23 Whitehall St.

IN FAVOR OF BEARS

Their Efforts Were Moderately Successful in the Early Trading.

LATER FORCED TO COVER

Evidence of Powerful Support at the Low Level and Prices Closed at Net Gain.

New York, August 30.—The bears attempted to continue their campaign against the prices of stocks today. Their efforts were at one time attended by moderate success, but before the day's session had ended they found themselves under the pressure of advancing prices and they were obliged themselves to contribute to the advance by buying to cover short contracts. There were several elements of the situation in their favor. There was continued firmness in the rates for money and continued losses by the banks to subtreasury to pay for government bond allotments, causing apprehension of a money squeese at a later period. There was also some evidence that the opening advance in prices was manipulated to afford opportunity for profit-taking, thus giving encouragement to the bears. During the first hour acute depression developed in the coalers on account of the report from Philadelphia that tidewater prices for Anthracite had been cut 25c and that the companies had abandoned the effort to control the trade this season.

Losses in the group extended to 3½ per cent and coupled with weakness in some of the specialties, broke the whole market to prices materially below last night's level. The Burlington statement for July, showing the small increase in gross earnings wiped out more than five times over by the increase then operating expenses was used by the bears, although the St. Paul statement showing actual falling off for July in gross earnings has long since been counteracted by the increases for that road shown by the August traffic returns. Burlington's detailed statement also showed that while freight earnings decreased on account of the light grain movement, there was an increase of over $107,000 in the passenger earnings reflecting the improvement in general business and the more prosperous conditions. Nevertheless Burlington lagged in the late recovery. There was evidence of powerful support in many stocks at a level slightly below yesterday's prices and there was large general buying also invited by any decline. Evidence of this influenced the recovery. Buying for London account, which held a number of the international favorites firm nearly all day, also formed an effective point of resistance. There were authoritative denials late in the day on behalf of the officials of the coalers of any extensive pricecutting. Further weakening of exchange gave promise of early gold imports, though the reported buying of gold in London yesterday for New York account was not confirmed. There was some growth also of assurance that the tightness in the money market would be soon relieved by the early distribution of the new government 3 per cents. This distribution will serve to release large loans made by New York banks to interior banks for payments of subscriptions to the bonds. All the factors tended to the recovery in stocks and a later break of 3 points in Manhattan caused only a fractional reaction in the general list, which closed at a net gain in nearly all cases.

Some of the speculative bonds reacted early in sympathy with stocks, but prices generally recovered before the close. Total sales $3,035,000. United States 3s, when issued, declined ¼d bid price. Government bonds were otherwise unchanged.

Total sales of stocks today 453,600 shares, including 10,970 Atchison perferred, 16,250 Burlington, 6,545 Louisville and Nashville, 32,510 Manhattan, 22,050 Northern Pacific, 11,455 Northern Pacific preferred, 10,225 Rock Island, 32,570 St. Paul, 9,106 Southern preferred, 24,595 Union Pacific preferred, 16,100 Wabash preferred, 9,580 Texas Pacific, 8,850 Consolidated Gas, 14,525 People's Gas, 45,178 Sugar.

Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent; last loan at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3¾@4¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¾@4.85 for demand and at $4.83@4.83¼ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84@4.84½ and $4.86; commercial bills $4.82@4.82½.

Silver certificates 59¾@60½c.

Bar silver 59⅝c.

Mexican dollars 46½c.

Government bonds steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds steady.

The following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13⅜	St. Paul	113
do preferred	36⅛	do preferred	156¼
Baltimore & Ohio	25	St. Paul & Om	84¼
Canada Pacific	85⅛	do preferred	153¼
Canada Southern	53⅜	St. P. & M. M.	167
Central Pacific	20	Southern Pacific	22
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	Southern R'y	9⅛
Chicago & Alton	159	do preferred	36⅜
C. B. & Q.	117¼	Texas & Pacific	15¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	59¾	Union Pacific pfd	66¼
C. C. C. & St. L.	42¼	U. P., Den. & Gulf	5¼
do do pref	88	Wabash	9
Del. & Hudson	108	do preferred	23¼
Del. Lack. & W'n	151½	Wheeling & L. Erie	2¾
Del. & R. G.	13⅜	do preferred	14¼
do preferred	55½	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie, (new)	14¼	Adams Express	108
do 1st preferred	38⅞	American Express	130
Fort Wayne	171	United States	41
Great Northern pref	136	Wells Fargo	120
Hocking Valley	5¼	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	112	A. Cot. Oil	37¾
Lake Erie & West'n	19¼	do preferred	87¼
do preferred	74½	American Spirits	13⅜
Lake Shore	192½	do preferred	39⅜
Louisville & Nash	58⅞	Am. Tobacco	144½
Manhattan L	98⅞	do preferred	132
Met. Street R'y	164½	Peoples Gas	105¼
Michigan Central	107½	Consolidated Gas	190
Minn. & St. L.	27	C. C. Co.	170
do do 1st pref	89⅛	Colo. F. & Iron	23¼
Missouri Pacific	36	do preferred	90
Mobile & Ohio	28⅛	Gen. Electric	41¼
Mo., K. & T.	12	Illinois Steel	71¼
do preferred	35⅜	La Clede Gas	50¼
Chicago, Ind. & L.	9⅛	Lead	37⅞
do preferred	33	do preferred	112
N. J. Central	90¼	Nat'l Lin. Oil	6
N. Y. Central	118⅞	Pacific Mail	34
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	14	Pullman Palace	187
do do 1st pref	65	Silver Certificates	59¾
do do 2d pref	34	Stnd. Rope & Twine	5⅛
Norfolk & West	15¼	Sugar	143⅞
North American Co	6⅝	do preferred	115
Northern Pacific	39⅜	T. C. & I.	31¼
do preferred	76⅜	U. S. Leather	7
Ontario & Western	16	do preferred	72¼
Ore. R. & Nav	58⅛	U. S. Rubber	43⅝
Ore. Short Line	37	do preferred	105¾
Pittsburg	169	Western Union	94⅞
Reading	18⅝	Northwestern	134⅞
Rock Island	105¼	do preferred	174
St. L. & S. F.	8⅛	C. G. W.	14⅝
do do pref	66		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	127	N. Y. Central 1sts	116¾
do coupon	127	N. J. Cent. 5s	114
U. S. 4s	111	N. Carolina 6s	129
do coupon	111½	do 4s	103
do 2ds	98	Northern Pac. 1sts	114
U. S. 5s reg	112	do 3s	68
do 5s coupon	112	do 4s	101
District 3 65s	117	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	107
Ala. Class A	108	Nor. & W. 6s	132
do Class B	100	Northwest Consols	143
do Class C	90	do deb. 5s	119
do Currency	90	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
Atchison 4s	94⅝	do 4s	100
do adj. 4s	72	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	127¼
Canada So. 2nds	109⅝	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	106¼
Can. Pac. 1sts	....	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Chicago Terminals	90	do 5s, t. r.	—
C. & Ohio 5s	116	Pacific 6s of '95	102¼
C. H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	Reading 4s	82⅝
D. & R. G. 1sts	111¼	Rio Grande W. 1sts	90¼
D. & R. G. 4s	97⅛	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	98½
East Tenn. 1sts	105⅝	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	120
Erie Gen. 4s	74½	St. Paul Consols 7s	156¼
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	77	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	120
Gen. Elec. 5s	108¼	do 5s	117⅝
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. Caro. non-fund	...
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	97½
H. & T. Cent. 5s	111	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	78
do con. 6s	108¾	Tenn. new set 3s	92¼
Iowa C. 1sts	104	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	107
Kan. P. Con. t. r.	...	do Rg. 2nds	47¼
L. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	...	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	74⅝
La. new consols 4s	103	Wab. 1st 5s	112
L. & N. Uni. 4s	89¾	do 2ds	89
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	108¼
M. K. T. 2ds	65	Virginia centuries	75⅝
do 4s	90½	do deferred	9
		Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	52

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, August 30.—In regard to the monetary situation the best informed interests in Wall street are still of the opinion that any serious stringency is quite unlikely at the present time. Some good judges do not believe that speculation in stocks has gone so far as to make itself vulnerable to any moderate increase in money rates and shifting of loans. The distribution of stocks from first hands has not yet been so thoroughly accomplished, while brokers' offices are filled with overloaded or overstrained accounts. However, the bears were just as persistent in their attempts to bring about depression in the general list as at any recent time. There was some liquidation by traders carrying long stocks with borrowed capital. The bear attacks were most effective in the shares which have been recently bulled on dividend propects and increased traffic returns. The recessions in some of the lower priced stocks was caused by sales for the account of the smaller commission houses, it was argued, were inclined to reduce their holdings in order that they might be able to meet their obligations at the bank should some of the institutions call their loans. News was not seriously considered, and during the greater part of the session the market was governed according to the extent of the long or short interests.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 30.—The bears made an effort to follow their slight success of yesterday, but were too timid, and consequently the market showed an inclination to leave them. The first sales were fractionally better than yesterday's closing, but some success was made in the attempts to break Brooklyn Rapid, Louisville and Nashville andother supposed vulnerable securities. This raid was of short duration. Money became a trifle easier, and the buying of the general list overreached the selling and advances followed. The grangers, under lead of St. Paul, were firm and closed ½@1 per cent higher, while the trusts all advanced. The Gould stocks were weak features, with the exception of Manhattan, which advanced early upon covering of the shorts, but later showed weakness and lost 2 per cent. Although the market is still erratic, we advise purchasing the good securities.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 30.—The market was a reitpetion of ysterday's in many respects, opening weak and declining for the first hour or so then rallying on good buying orders. The railway list, especially the Grangers, made good recovery, led by Rock Island, that show a gain of 2¾ from its early break. Brooklyn Rapid Transit also made good its early loss by a gain of 2½. In the industrials Sugar proved the most active, and recovered 3½ points from early break. The purchase of stocks on all recessions will prove very profitable, as the occasional break gives a healthy tone to the market.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Tuesday's Closing Bids.	Monday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13¾
do preferred	36⅜	36⅜	36	36¼	36
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	142⅞	144¼	141⅝	143⅜	142⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅜	42⅜	42	42¼	42⅜
C., B. & Q.	117⅝	117⅜	116⅛	117	117⅜
People's Gas	105	105⅜	103⅝	105¼	104⅛
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....	53⅜	53⅜
D., L. & W.	.....	.....	.....	151½	151½
Erie	.....	.....	.....	14½	14
Edison Gen. Elec.	40⅝	42¼	40⅝	41¼	40⅝
Amer'n Tobacco	143	145	142⅛	144½	143
Jersey Central	92	92	89	90¼	92⅝
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	192½	192½
National Lead	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅛	37⅛
L. & N.	58⅝	59⅜	58⅛	58⅝	58⅝
Missouri Pacific	36⅜	36⅜	36	34	36⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	.....	.....	.....	25	22
Tenn. Coal & Iron	31	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	31
Northwestern	134⅝	135	134	134⅞	133½
Southern Railway	.....	.....	.....	9⅛	9⅛
do preferred	36⅛	36⅜	35⅜	36⅜	35⅞
North'n Pac. pref.	76⅛	77⅜	75⅞	76⅝	76¼
New York Central	118⅛	118⅜	117⅞	118⅛	118⅝
Omaha	84	84⅛	83⅜	84⅛	84
Pacific Mail	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	33⅞
Reading	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Rock Island	105	105⅝	104⅜	105¼	104⅞
St. Paul	112⅞	113⅛	112	113	112⅛
Union Pac. pref.	66⅛	66⅜	65⅜	66⅛	66
Am'n Cotton Oil	37	38	36⅜	37⅜	36⅝
Western Union	94⅛	94⅜	93⅝	94⅛	94⅛
Am'n Spirits Co	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
U. S. Leather Pref	72⅛	72⅜	71⅜	72⅜	72⅜
Manhattan	98⅛	99⅛	96⅞	96⅞	98

Foreign Finances.

London, August 30.—Consols for money 110 13-16; do. for the account (October) 110 15-16. Mexican ordinary 19¾; do. new 4s 68¼; Louisville and Nashville 60½; Atchison 14½.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅝.

Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 1½ per cent; do. 3 months 1⅝ per cent.

Bar gold 77s 3⅛d.

Gold: Buenos Ayres, 163.00.

Paris, August 30.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 40 centimes for the account.

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, August 30.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: "The stock markets here were irregular today and the tone was less firm. The chief feature was the flatness on the Paris bourse, which was said to be due to the unfavorable French interpretation of the Czar's peace message. This weakness, though, was doubtless assisted by the approaching monthly settlement, tomorrow being option day.

"Americans opened dull in sympathy with New York prices on continental support, then weakened and finally closed good on the resumption of New York buying. In spite of the dullness interest in Americans here tends to spread.

"There was further strong buying of Argentine securities today by English houses. These stocks were scarce, and the rise was considerable.

"Grand Trunk was lower on fears of a bad revenue statement.

"Spanish 4s are flat on the Paris dullness.

"The New York demand for gold here continues, but orders which existed to take eagles from the Bank of England today were cancelled for the moment.

"The London discount rate is 1⅝ per cent for the spot and 1¾ for American bills to arrive."

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104½	Atl'nta 4s	105
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	117	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110¼	Columbus 5s	104
Atl'nta 7s, 1902	112	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	112	Rome 6s	104
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	116	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	106	Col., S. C., gr'd 1st & 4s, 1913	85
		Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	119		
C., C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	195	200	Aug. & Sav	96
Southwestern	96		A. & W. P.	108
			do deben	102¼

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

HIGHER MONEY RATES.

Would Not Now Have Same Significance They Had in Recent Years.

Higher money rates would not now have the same significance that they have had in recent years. But on the contrary, a very different meaning. For many years dear money has often been largely caused by distrust, and meant less money and less business. Today the only cause for higher money must be increased general business activity. Further than that, with higher rates will surely and immediately come gold from abroad where we own it. In other words, higher money now can only mean more business and more money instead of less business and less money, as heretofore. The net drain of our foreign trade for twenty years yast has been $3,148,103,559, in merchandise, gold and silver combined, or over $157,000,000 a year, and until within a couple of years this outward stream of money had not filled up the hole into which it was being poured. Now it has filled that hole, and is piling up, subject to our drafts, and the stream is larger than ever.

The profits of the labor of the United States are now going into investment. For eighteen years and up to two years ago they were going to pay old debts. There is a world of difference in that statement.

Moreover, the railroads and other industries representing that paid off debt abroad or its transfer to this country through liquidation, are now earning profits, so that investments and labor alike and together are swelling the volume of home investment money. It is all home investment, for no other country can offer, to our own or to other people, the safety of principal and certainty of profit that investments in this country afford. This fact makes certain the early coming in of foreign money as well.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, August 30.—Coffee, options opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, rallied and showed fair amount of strength despite bearish cable news on local support, increasing consumptime demand and broadening warehouse deliveries checked selling; closed dull and unchanged to 5 points higher; sales 4,500 bags, including September 5.60, December 5.85. Spot Rio steady, mild firm; sales good general business.

Sugar, raw strong; fair refining 3 13-16, centrifugal 96-test 4 5-16; molasses 3 9-16, refined strong.

New Orleans, August 30.—Sugar, open kettle steady at 3@4¼, centrifugal seconds 2¾@4 3-16. Molasses easy, centrifugal 4 all.

A WEATHER MARKET

Little Animation Was Exhibited by Either Bull or Bear.

WAS SOME SHORT COVERING

At No Time Did Cotton Market Show Positive Leaning in One Direction or Other.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5¼c.

Liverpool—Demand moderate; middling 3 5-16d.

New York—Steady; middling 5¾c.

New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.

Savannah—Dull; middling 5⅛c.

Galveston—Steady; middling 5 7-16c.

Norfolk—Dull; middling 5⅝c.

Mobile—Nominal; middling 5 5-16c.

Memphis—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.

Augusta—Steady; middling 5¾c.

Charleston—Quiet; middling 5c.

Houston—Steady; middling 5 5-16c.

St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5 7-16c.

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Tuesday's Close.	Monday's Close.
August	5 49	5 55	5 49		5 52-54
September	5 50	5 53	5 50	5 51-52	5 53-55
October	5 55	5 57	5 54	5 55-56	5 58-59
November	5 58	5 60	5 57	5 58-59	5 61-62
December	5 61	5 64	5 60	5 61-62	5 64-65
January	5 65	5 67	5 63	5 65-66	5 67-68
February	5 69	5 71	5 69	5 69-70	5 71-72
March	5 73	5 75	5 71	5 72-73	5 75-76
April	5 76	5 77	5 73	5 76-77	5 78-80
May	5 79	5 82	5 78	5 80-81	5 82-83
June	....	....	....	....	....
July	....	....	....	....	....

Closed quiet.

New York, August 30.—By Associated Press: Apathy reigned supreme throughout today's session on the cotton exchange with fluctuations the narrowest perhaps in some weeks. The market opened dull, with prices 3 points lower, subsequently recovered the loss on light local support and for the rest of the session failed to show positive leaning either one way or the other. A bearish interpretation of the initial English cables and a few scattered foreign selling orders were responsible for the early decline, while the reaction was due in good part to covering by tired shorts, who see no prospect of a radical change in the near future. The market showed some signs of wavering in the early afternoon under half-hearted efforts on the part of the bear crowd. Some of the stronger bulls absorbed all the offerings, however, and the sellers soon became buyers. Scalpers operated in an indifferent way on both sides of the account. The few sales for European account early in the day were reported to be hedged against recent purchases of spot cotton in southern markets. The market closed quiet at a loss of 2@3 points.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	4136	9571	9904	1731	171277	75053
Monday	3321	12235	880	8272	175427	
Tuesday	4044	8955	1378	3268	175049	77050
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	11501	21806	12162	5008	..	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

August	....	February	5 34
September	5 18	March	5 37
October	5 19	April	....
November	5 25	May	....
December	5 37	June	....
January	5 31	July	....

Closed dull.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, August 30.—Opening prices were lower on disappointing Liverpool cables, but showed some advance on telegraphic reports, especially the reports from Louisiana, which claimed rains had ruined all bottom land crops. The advance just about recovered early losses and prices closed around those of last night. Today was last notice day and the ringing up of September and purchasing of January were the only features of activity. The closing was dull with little inclination to trade either way.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, August 30.—Early influences consisted of disappointing news from the Liverpool market, which naturally induced some selling by the foreign element. As the session wore on little animation was exhibited by either bull or bear. It was a weather market pure and simple. Scattered covering by local shorts at one time caused a partial recovery, but at no time did the market show positive leaning in one direction or the other. Much news of ordinary character was totally disregarded.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 30.—The gain in printed cloths will have considerable to do with selling the cotton market for goods of all descriptions. There have been sales made at a slight advance at Fall River, extras being now quoted at 2c, plus 1 per cent. It is now that spots are hard to obtain at this price, and that 2 1-16c is the figure for which dealers are holding. The demand for print cloths, both extras and odd goods, continues fair. The effect has been to stimulate all grades of cotton goods. In staple cottons there is a general increased demand. Bleached cottons are said to be stronger in tendency. The market for prints is considered firmer. There are no actual refusals to book orders for the prices prevailing for staples and fancies.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, August 30.—Dispatches from Galveston report that the quarantine has been raised at that point last evening and that the receipts today do not include a large shipment from Houston, which will reach there tomorrow and is expected to increase receipts at that point by some 4,000 bales. European advices were disappointing, showing that the spinners still pursued the hand to mouth policy, and will not be changed from their course unless more serious crop reports of crop damage are received than those which have come from the Atlantic states. Georgia and South Carolina appear to have suffered greatly during the past two weeks from heavy and continued rains, and it is expected that the government report, to be issued this evening, will contain some note of the fact that the crop in the Atlantic states has deteriorated rapidly under the continued effect of rainy weather. From Texas there are some complaints of worms, but it is generally thought that the recent rains have placed that crop in an excellent condition, while from the Mississippi valley advices of improvements in the state of the plant are being received. There is little change in the tone of the local market. Acting upon the declines abroad, it opened lower and then rallied when it was found that there was no pressure to sell excepting from the buyers of yesterday, but begun again to decline upon the news that the receipts of cotton at Galveston would be very large. The feeling in the trade is one of intense discouragement and lower prices are looked for as a result of the power which is held by spinners this year in view of the fact that the crop is generally believed to be in excess of requirements, and unless their disposition changes toward the market it is felt that lower prices must rule. This temper is so marked that it is difficult to find any one willing to stand against the evident disposition of spinners to run the cotton market this year.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, August 30, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand moderate with prices lower; middling uplands 3 11-32, sales 6,000 bales; American 5,600; speculation and export 300; receipts 2,000; American 1,800. Futures opened steady with demand moderate.

	Opening.	Close.	
August	3 14-64	3 13¼	Sellers
August and September	3 13-64	3 12½	Buyers
September and October	3 11-64	3 10	"
October and November	3 09-64	3 08½	"
November and December	3 08-64	3 08½	"
December and January	3 08-64	3 08	"
January and February	3 08-64	3 08	"
February and March	3 09-64	3 09	Sellers
March and April	3 10-64	3 09½	Buyers
April and May	3 11-64	3 10½	Sellers

Futures closed steady.

New York, August 30.—Cotton steady; sales 1,255 bales; middling uplands 5¾; gulf 6; net receipts 100; gross 1,072; stock 53,956.

New Orleans, August 30.—Cotton easy; sales 100; middling 5⅝; receipts 944; stock 914.

Galveston, August 30.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16; sales 85; receipts 1,992; stock 23,629.

Mobile, August 30.—Cotton nominal; middling 5 5-16; receipts 53; stock 2,966.

Savannah, August 30.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅛; sales 224; receipts 404; stock 9,295.

Charleston, August 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 5; receipts 161; stock 3,528.

Wilmington, August 30.—Cotton dull; middling 5¼; receipts 16; stock 6,014.

Norfolk, August 30.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅝; sales 77; receipts 17; stock, corrected, 3,961.

Baltimore, August 30.—Cotton nominal; middling 6; stock 1,500.

Boston, August 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; receipts net 367; gross 149.

Philadelphia, August 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 6; stock 10,275.

Memphis, August 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅝; sales 55; receipts 30; stock 13,088.

Augusta, August 30.—Cotton steady; middling 5¾; sales 245; receipts 415; stock 796.

Houston, August 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 7-16; no sales reported; receipts none; shipments 932; stock 25,560.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, August 30.—The cotton market proved dull and featureless. The cable news showed Liverpool 1 point off in futures, and 1-32d in spots, with sales of 6,000 bales; tone steady. Opening prices were 3 points off from previous close, and undertone of the market was not as good as we anticipated. It is certainly impossible for cotton to sell lower with the continual rains and reported damage by boll worms. With a little encouragement from Liverpool it would be an easy matter to put the market up several points higher. The market ruled quiet with a very narrow range.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Cotton in Atlantic and East Gulf States Injured by Continued Rains.

Washington, August 30.—The weather bureau in its review of crop conditions for the week ending August 29th, says:

"Continued heavy rains have proved unfavorable in the south Atlantic and east gulf states, while drought preavils in portions of Texas, Arkansas and Missouri and generally throughout the states of the eastern Rocky mountain slope. The week has proved very favorable in the New England and the middle Atlantic states, the lake region and generally throughout the central valleys, the high temperatures favoring the rapid maturing of crops.

"With the exception of portions of Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and South Dakota, where the late crop has been injured by drought and excessive heat, the week has been very favorable for corn, which is maturing rapidly under favorable conditions throughout the central and northern portions of the country. In the southern counties of Nebraska corn has ripened too rapidly under the righ temperatures of this and the preceding week, and as a result a considerable proportion of the crop in that section of the state will be chaffy. Some cutting has been done in nearly all of the principal corn states.

"Harvesting and thrashing of spring wheat continue in Oregon and Washington. In Washington thrashing shows good yields which, however, have been somewhat lessened by poor crops of late wheat in some sections as a result of the excessive heat of the first half of August, which has also injured the crop in Oregon.

"The week has been very unfavorable to cotton and especially over the greater part of the eastern portion of the cotton belt, where it has suffered from heavy rains, which have been continuous for the past month, causing rust, shedding and too rapid growth of stalk. In portions of North Carolina and over the central part of the cotton region conditions of the past week have been somewhat more favorable and the crop is improved in Tennessee, Missouri and portions of Mississippi and Kansas. Cotton has also improved in central and northern Texas, but insects are causing damage in many localities, and premature opening and shedding are reported from the central and southern portions of the state. Picking is becoming general in the northern portion.

"Except in New England, where warm, dry weather is needed to mature the crop, the week has been favorable for tobacco, a general improvement being reported from all tobacco producing states. Cutting is general in Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, and a large part of the early crop has been housed.

"Over the greater part of the country the month of August has been exceedingly favorable for plowing for fall seeding, which work is generally well advanced, and in finished, while some seeding has been done in Iowa. In portions of Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska, however, the condition of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is practically soil has been less favorable."

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., August 30, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, August 30—Flour, all wheat, first patent $5.00; second patent $4.25; straight $3.75; fancy $3.60; extra family 3.00; flour mixed with corn meal, no regular quotations. Corn, white 50c; mixed 48c. Oats, white 37c; mixed 35c. Texas rustproof —c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 75c; No. 2 timothy small bales 75c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 75c; small sacks 82c. Shorts 90. Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white $1.00; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.70.

New York, August 30—Flour barely steady. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 73⅛@74⅛; options closed ⅛@¼c lower; No. 2 red September 69⅛; December 66⅞. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 36⅝; options closed ⅛@⅜c higher; September 34⅜. Oats, spot dull; No. 2 26⅛@27; options closed ¼c lower; September 24⅜.

St. Louis, August 30—Flour barely steady. Wheat higher; No. 2 red in elevator 70 bid; track 70; September 68¾; December 63⅜@63¾. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 29¾; August —; September 29⅝ bid; December 29¾. Oats higher; No. 2 cash in elevator 21 bid; track 22; August —; September 20⅛.

Chicago, August 30—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 61½@65; No. 3 spring wheat 61⅛@65; No. 2 red 68. No. 2 corn 30⅛@30⅜; No. 2 yellow 31@31⅛. No. 2 oats 21; No. 2 white 23⅛@24⅛; No. 3 white f o b 22⅛@23⅛. No. 2 rye 43⅛.

Cincinnati, August 30—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 67. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 30. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 22.

Provisions.

Atlanta, August 30—Clear ribs boxed sides 6c; clear sides 6; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 9¼@11c; California 7⅜c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6c; second quality 5½c; compound 5⅛.

St. Louis, August 30—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $8.87½. Lard better; prime steam $5.05; choice $5.10. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.35; extra short clear $6.00; ribs $6.00; shorts 6.25. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $5.00; extra short clear $5.62½; ribs $5.62½; shorts $5.75.

Chicago, August 30—Pork $8.55@8.90. Lard $5.20@5.22½. Short rib sides, loose, $5.20@5.50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 50@4.75; short clear sides, boxed $5.85@5.85.

New York, August 30—Lard firm; western steam $5.50; September 5.50; refined firmer. Pork easy; family $11.50@12.00.

Cincinnati, August 30—Lard steady at $5.00. Bulk meats firm at $5 50. Bacon firm at $6.60.

Groceries.

Atlanta, August 30—Roasted coffee $11 30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5¾c; New Orleans white 5⅛; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6½@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls $2.25, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.65; L. W. $1.15.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, August 30—Turpentine firm at 27½; sales 935 casks; receipts 1,999. Rosin firm; sales 2,487 bbls; receipts 5,384; A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.05; F $1.15; G $1.30 H $1.40; I $1.40; K $1 45; M $1.50; N $1.75; windowglass $1.90; waterwhite $2.35.

Charleston, August 30—Turpentine firm at 25¼; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, August 30—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine steady at 25¼@25¾. Tar firm at $1.15. Crude turpentine firm at $1.00@1.50.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, August 30—Apples, new crop $2.75@3.00. Lemons, choice $4 00@4.50; fancy $5.00@5.50. Oranges, California seedling $3.00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.50@1.75 bunch; culls $1.00@$1.25. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 10c; pecans, 4@5c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11¼c; walnuts 9@10c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Available Supply Changes.

New York, August 30.—Special cable and telegraphic advices to Bradstreet's indicate the following changes in available supplies last Saturday as compared with the preceding Sunday:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 111,000. Liverpool Corn Trade News: Afloat for and in Europe, increase 200,000; world's supply, total increase 311,000.

Corn—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 1,311,000.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase 544,000.

WHEAT HELD STEADY

Due to Anxiety on Part of Shorts on Small Contract Stock.

RECEIPTS WERE VERY HEAVY

Corn Gained Small Fraction—Oats Unchanged—Provisions Kept Within Narrow Range.

Chicago, August 30.—Anxiety on the part of September shorts on account of the small amount of contract stock in store here held wheat steady today. September closed ⅛@¼c higher and December rose ¼c. Corn gained ⅛c. Oats are unchanged to ⅛c up. Pork and lard unchanged and ribs improved 2½c.

Receipts of wheat in the northwest and at Chicago were heavy, and Liverpool before the day's business commenced here had declined ¾d for September and ½d for December wheat. For those reasons there was some desire to sell at the opening for somewhat less than the prices current at the close yesterday, but that rather general wish was no sooner gratified than it was being repented of. It soon became evident from the number of buyers at the slight decline at the start that shorts were numerous and their feelings far from satisfied with their position. Receipts here were 488 cars against 111 last year. Minneapolis and Duluth received 859, compared with 561 the year before. The receipts at domestic winter wheat markets were still sufficiently smaller than those of last year to rather more than offset the more liberal arrivals in the northwest. The total at the principal western markets was 1,003,000 bushels against 1,053,000 bushels the corresponding day the year before. News from abroad was in the main of a bullish character. Liverpool cabled that the weather in the United Kingdom was unsettled and crop reports from Russia were still of a disappointing character. The feeling in cash wheat was easy and prices ruled from ½@1c a bushel lower. The Atlantic port exports were 430,000 bushels in wheat and flour. One point in the day's statistical developments that attracted a good deal of attention and added to the firmness that generally prevailed in the pit was the small quantity of contract wheat in Chicago regular elevators, the total being under 79,000 bushels. That, of course, principally affected shorts for September. September opened ¼c lower at 63⅞@64c, declined to 63¾c, advanced to 64⅝c and sold at 64⅜c at the close. December started ⅛c down at 61¾@61⅞c, improved to 62¼@62⅜c, then reacted to 62@62⅛c, the closing price.

Corn was strong, due to continuation and reiteration of previous items from the country concerning what was claimed to be the very unpromising outlook for the crop. Another hot wave was predicted for tomorrow, and as the reports of damage have been from heat already more of it made the traders apprehensive. September opened ⅛@¼c down at 29⅝@30c, advanced to 30⅜c and closed at 30¼@30⅜c buyers.

Oats ruled steady with corn, but the fluctuations were narrow. The bulk of the business done was changing from September to December at a premium of ⅛c for the former. September began unchanged at 19⅞c, rose to 20⅛c and closed at 19⅞@20c.

A fair amount of speculative business was done in provisions and more than usual of it on orders from the outside. The chief feature of business from the manufacturers' point of view was the excellent and heavy demands for cash products. Prices kept within a narrow range and about maintained themselves.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 241 cars; corn, 600; oats, 400; hogs, 25,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
August	68	68	67¾	67¾
September	64	64⅝	63⅝	64⅜
December	67⅞	62⅜	61¾	62⅛
May	63⅞	64	63⅝	64
Corn No. 2—				
August	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30¼
September	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30¼
December	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30½
May	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33
Oats No. 2—				
September	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20
May	22	22¼	22	22¼
Mess pork, per barrel—				
September	8.85	8.87½	8.82½	8.85
October	8.85	8.92½	8.85	8.92½
December	8.95	9.02½	8.95	9.00
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
September	5.15	5.20	5.15	5.17½
October	5.20	5.25	5.20	5.20
December	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.27½
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
September	5.27½	5.37½	5.27½	5.35
October	5.30	5.37½	5.30	5.35

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	8,700	6,100
Wheat, bushels	167,900	54,000
Corn, bushels	523,700	505,900
Oats, bushels	625,200	678,200
Rye, bushels	20,500	500
Barley, bushels	85,000	6,800

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, August 30.—Big receipts in the northwest and liberal car lots at Chicago, coupled with lower cables, caused the weak opening, but after declining ¼c below last night's prices there was good support, superinduced by the shorts covering and the evening up of monthly contracts. Liverpool's closing was 7-8d below yesterday, but had no further adverse effect. After advancing ⅜c offerings were more plentiful and prices declined ½c. The closing was dull, but strong, ⅜c above yesterday.

Corn continued strong, advancing ⅝c, while provisions held strong with indications of further advances, especially in ribs.

Puts, September wheat, 63¾c. Calls 64⅞c.

Puts, September corn, 20⅛c. Calls 30¼c.

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, August 30.—Early news favored the bears. There was fine weather, liberal receipts in the northwest and a ¾d decline at Liverpool. For a time the market hesitated, then it suddenly turned strong on an urgent demand from the seaboard for cash wheat. St. Louis sent a long line of buying orders, which were also instrumental in bringing about higher prices. The local shorts displayed nervousness and apprehension. There was not much September wheat for sale and values were enhanced apparently with ease as a result of the sharp competition which developed. Another disappointment to the bears was the Illinois state crop report showing the total yield of spring and winter wheat of the state would be about 18,500,000 bushels. The English wheat crop is now estimated at 66,000,000 bushels, or 12,000,000 more than last year. Receipts at Chicago amounted to 488, of which 14 graded contract quality. This small addition to contract stocks also prevented bears from becoming aggressive and traders generally were inclined to exercise caution in view of the fact that tomorrow is settlement day. Northwest reported 859 cars as compared with 561 last year. Toward noon considerable profit taking developed and a lower level of quotations was the result.

The liberal arrivals, combined with the ideal weather prevalent all over the corn belt, started corn a shade easier. A report from Nebraska showed that less than 70 per cent of the stalks of the growing crop in that state had eared, causing some heavy buying by commission houses. That, together with some good outside buying on claims of a poor crop outlook in Kansas, caused a rally in prices.

Trading in oats was practically featureless, although the market sympathized with movement of other cereals.

Provisions opened easier, but fair buying of ribs and lard inclined prices upward.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, August 30—Eggs 16@18. Butter, western creamery 16@18c; fancy Tennessee 11½@12½c; choice 8c; Georgia 8@10c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 16@18c; small 10@12½c; ducks, puddle, 17½@20c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 80@85c. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 75@80c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 8@9c. Onions, new crop, 75c@$1.00 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.

Snap beans, 75c to $1 per crate.

Tomatoes, 75c to $1.

New Irish potatoes, $2.25 to $2.50.

Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.

Watermelons, $40 to $90 per car

Peaches, $1.50 to $1.75.

Limes, 50c to 75c per 100.

Pears, $2 to $2.25 per barrel.

The demand for California fruit continues, and previous prices are well maintained.

Bartlett pears, $2.75 to $3.

Grass plums, $1.75 to $2.

Assorted peaches, $1.25 to $1.50.

Assorted grapes, $1.75 to $2.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

ST. DENIS HOTEL
Broadway and Eleventh St.
(Opposite Grace Church.)
New York.
Conducted on European plan at moderate rates.
Wm. TAYLOR & SON, Proprietors.

HOTEL GRAHAM
89th Street and Madison Avenue.
NEW YORK CITY.
AMERICAN PLAN
—SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS—
Summer Rates to Sept. 1st
7-13 wed sun

GRANT HOTEL...
86½ WHITEHALL STREET
Best family hotel in Atlanta. Conveniently located, cool, well ventilated rooms, first-class table with extra prompt service; only 3 blocks from depot. Transients accommodated at reasonable rates. Special rates for week or month. Mrs. A. B. Walker, M'g'r.

FINANCIAL.

1-8 STOCKS | PHONE 1642 | 1-16 GRAIN
ATLANTA COTTON, STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
205-206-207 Gould Building.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Paine, Murphy & Co
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
NO. 9 EAST ALABAMA ST.

EUREKA MAGNESIA AND LITHIA WATER.
Strongest Magnesia Water ever discovered. Acts promptly on the KIDNEYS and LIVER, CURING diseases of these organs when other waters and medicines fail entirely. Permanently cures CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA. A trial will convince anyone of its superior medicinal properties.
Trade Supplied Wholesale and Retail by
EUREKA LITHIA WATER COMPANY,
39 MARIETTA ST., - - ATLANTA, GA.
Agents wanted in every town in Georgia.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

J. W. Stafford & Sons et al vs. Merchants' bank of Atlanta et al. No. 3990, Fulton superior court, spring term, 1897.

Under and by virtue of an order passed in above stated case by the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, Judge of Fulton superior court, on June 29, 1898, the undersigned receivers of the Merchants' bank will on the 5th day of October, 1898, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., sell at public outcry to the highest bidder at the Merchants' bank building, on East Alabama street, Atlanta, all the assets of every kind of said bank that remain undisposed of at said time, said assets consisting of bank furniture and fixtures, stocks and bonds, judgments, executions, notes, accounts, overdrafts and claims and choses in action, including all collaterals of every kind held by said bank and undisposed of at that time; also the following described real estate, unless the same in the meantime should be disposed of at private sale, to-wit:

A certain lot of land in the city of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia, situate at the junction of Sycamore street and right of way of the electric car line, fronting on said Sycamore street, Porter street and said electric car line, and containing eight acres, more or less.

Also that tract or parcel of land lying in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, land lot 87, fronting on McDaniel street 1050 feet, beginning at Roy street, and running north 200 feet deep through to Herbert street; also beginning at Roy street, running thence along Herbert street 900 feet to Amy street, 200 feet deep to Sims street; subject to a mortgage to V. P. Sisson for $1,250 and interest; also one-quarter undivided interest in lots Nos. 8, 14 and 15, being part of that certain property in the city of Anniston, Ala., known as the "Ledbetter warehouse property."

Among the bonds and stocks are the following: Two Piedmont Driving Club bonds, five shares Piedmont Exposition Company preferred stock, one share Piedmont Exposition Company common stock, 250 shares East Tennessee Iron and Coal Company, 142 shares Young Men's Real Estate and Investment Company, 15½ shares Roswell Manufacturing Company, 25 shares Hogansville Oil Mills Company.

All of said assets and property of every kind disposed of at this sale will be for cash except said real estate; said real estate will be sold for one-half cash and the balance in six and twelve months, with 7 per cent interest on deferred payments.

A list of said office furniture and fixtures, stocks and bonds, notes, accounts, overdrafts, judgments, executions and choses in action and said collaterals can be seen at the Merchants' bank building between the hours of 11 a. m. and 12 noon each day or upon application to any of said receivers.

This 31st day of August, 1898. Merchants' bank of Atlanta, Ga.

J. G. OGLESBY,
GEORGE WINSHIP,
G. W. SCOTT,
Receivers.

aug 31 sep 5-7-12-14-19-21-26-28

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

NOTICE
To the Public!
The Atlanta and West Point train No. 29 leaving Atlanta 11:25 p. m. will leave Atlanta on August 30th at 9 p. m., running through to LaGrange for that date only. 11:25 schedule to be resumed following day.
GEO. C. SMITH, Prest. & Gen. Mgr.
JNO A. GEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect August 21st, Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡13	Jacksonville	4 15 am	‡13	Chattanooga	[illegible]
*8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16	Brunswick	[illegible]
*35	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	[illegible]
*36	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35	Birmingham	[illegible]
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	17	Chattanooga	[illegible]
‡11	Fort Valley	10 20 am	12	Richmond	[illegible]
19	Macon	10 40 am	19	Macon	[illegible]
‡9	Columbus	10 40 am	23	Camp Hobson	[illegible]
‡78	Birmingham	11 30 am	20	Norcross	[illegible]
‡10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	‡38	Washington	[illegible]
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	19	Chattanooga	[illegible]
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡37	Birmingham	[illegible]
‡24	Camp Hobson	6 05 pm	‡10	Macon	[illegible]
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡10	Columbus	[illegible]
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	‡22	Fort Valley	[illegible]
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	[illegible]
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡35	Tallapoosa	[illegible]
‡36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	‡36	Washington	[illegible]
‡14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	[illegible]

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*3	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 50 am
‡103	Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104	Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105	Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11	Macon	11 20 am	‡110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 05 pm
‡113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	[illegible]
‡73	Marietta	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga	[illegible]
‡71	Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta	[illegible]
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	[illegible]

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	[illegible]
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 50 pm	‡37	Selma	[illegible]
12	College Park	6 50 am	11	College Park	[illegible]
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	[illegible]
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	[illegible]
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	[illegible]
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	[illegible]
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	[illegible]
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	[illegible]
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	[illegible]
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡8	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	8 00 am
‡	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 25 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
Daily Knoxville	7 30 am	‡Knoxville	8 30 pm
Daily Murphy	7 30 pm	‡Murphy	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

"THE HIAWASSEE ROUTE."
Only Through Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Knoxville.
Beginning June 19th, the ATLANTA KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, in connection with the Western and Atlantic railway, will establish a through line of sleepers between Atlanta and Knoxville.
Trains will leave Atlanta from union depot at 8:30 p. m. and arrive in Knoxville at 7 a. m. Good connections made at Knoxville for all points north, including Tate Springs and other summer resorts.
Tickets on sale and diagram at Western and Atlantic city ticket office, No. 1 North Pryor street; also at union depot.
J. E. W. FIELDS, G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.
J. H. McWILLIAMS, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective August 21st, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. [illegible] Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	[illegible]
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	[illegible]
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm		11 25 am	[illegible]
Ar Mt. Airy			11 30 am	[illegible]
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			
Ar Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	
Ar Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm		
Ar Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm		
Ar Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am		
Ar New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am		
Ar Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	
Ar Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	
Lv Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 20, Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:16 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 15.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. [illegible]
Lv Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	[illegible]
Ar Macon	8 20 am	10 55 am	7 10 pm	[illegible]
Ar Everett	3 25 pm			[illegible]
Ar Brunswick	4 30 pm			[illegible]
Ar Jacksonville	9 25 pm			[illegible]

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. [illegible]
Lv Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	[illegible]
Ar Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	[illegible]
Ar Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	[illegible]
Ar Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	[illegible]
Ar Memphis			[illegible]
Ar Cincinnati	7 30 pm		[illegible]
Ar Knoxville	11 55 am		[illegible]
Ar Louisville			[illegible]

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv Atlanta	5 20 am	[illegible]
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	[illegible]
Lv Columbus	9 30 am	[illegible]
Ar Albany	3 10 pm	[illegible]

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	[illegible] Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	[illegible]
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 46 am	[illegible]
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham		11 50 am	
Ar Greenville		10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			[illegible]
Ar Fort Valley			[illegible]

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.

Office Kimball House Corner.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

Meeting of Atlanta Relief Association.

The Atlanta Relief Association held its regular meeting yesterday morning, Miss Powell presiding.

A letter was read from Dr. Grandy, of the Third Georgia regiment, thanking the young ladies for $25 given through him to the sick soldiers, and a communication was read from Mrs. W. L. Peel thanking the association for $10 recently sent to Camp Hobson.

The president made the official announcement of General Joe Wheeler's consent to lecture for the association, and stated that Colonel W. A. Hemphill would give a reception in his honor.

Miss Lucy Kenan reported, in the name of her committee, $43, the proceeds of the lawn party given by her section. She expressed the desire that half of this sum should go to Camp Hobson and half to Fort McPherson, and this request was willingly granted.

Miss Powell stated that she would leave for the country this week, but would be in her office at the American Book Company, 10 North Forsyth street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Stewart - Walsh

The marriage of Miss Estelle Cecelia Walsh and Mr. Fred T. Stewart, which will occur next Tuesday evening, will be a very pretty one. This will be the first wedding ceremony performed in the Sacred Heart church and the beautiful edifice will be fittingly decorated for the occasion. Wurm's orchestra will play the wedding music, and several members of the choir will sing for the occasion. Miss Walsh, who is a pretty brunette, will wear a handsome gown of white duchesse satin, with pearl passementerie, and the veil will be adjusted with orange blossoms. She will carry bride's roses.

The maid of honor, Miss Lillie Stewart, will wear white chiffon over white silk, and the other bridesmaids, Misses Lizzie Cannon, Ollie Austin, Jimmie Stewart and Mrs. W. J. Lynch, will wear white organdie over colored silk and carry La France roses. Little Miss Madeline Walsh, who will bring in the cushion with the ring, will wear white chiffon over white silk, and Master Eddie Friese, who will carry the bride's train, will be attired in a blue satin suit.

The groomsmen are: Messrs. Henry Cheney, best man; Alma Gray, Oscar West, James Kelley and William Lynch. The ushers are: Messrs. Ed Kelley, John Malone, Peter Lynch, John Murphy. The bride will enter the church with her cousin, Mr. Walter Young.

After the ceremony at the church there be an elegant supper served to a large number of guests at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Walsh, on Mitchell street. The young couple will leave on the night train for New York.

Kellam-Jenkins.

One of the most beautiful weddings of the season was that of Mr. John F. Kellam and Miss Katherine Carlton Jenkins, at the First Baptist church last night. The popularity of these well-known young people attracted a large crowd, and the church was most artistically decorated for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by Dr. W. W. Landrum, and Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly presided at the organ. The groom is deputy city comptroller and is one of the rising young business men of the city. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David L. Jenkins, of West End, and is noted for her beauty and many excellent traits of character. Miss Ida Harris was maid of honor and Mr. George P. Peacock was best man. The ushers were Messrs. A. M. Irwin, J. W. Awtry, L. B. Coley, C. I. Branan. After the ceremony the bridal party was entertained at the residence of Mr. Ed White, on West Fifth street.

Two Atlanta Elocutionists.

From The Assembly Herald

The many warm admirers of Miss Carlotta Willett felt that last night's programme would be incomplete without their favorite, and called for one of her last year's selections, "Behind the Curtain." Miss Willett's selections are unique, and show to the best advantage her natural ease, grace of manner and rare elocutionary gifts. Trained at the Soper school of oratory, a pupil of Miss Marion Lovell, who numbers among her many pupils the famous Emerson, founder of the Emerson school of expression, Miss Willett is well calculated to stand among Georgia's foremost dramatic readers. Should she consent to make the entertainment of the public her life work, we predict for her an unparalleled success.

Miss Ada Evelyn Lewis, whose unexpected visit to Demorest has given so much pleasure to the people, is foretelling in her work a useful, successful future. She hardly had the time, but yielded to earnest solicitations of friends to revisit the people of Demorest in whom she is so deeply interested. Almost immediately after this chautauqua closes she will start for Boston, where she will spend another winter in the Emerson school of expression, thus completing her course in the spring. She is a young lady of rare merit and without doubt will win friends for herself wherever she goes.

A. E. S. A.

Dr. W. H. McGlauflin, the pastor of the Universalist church, will lecture for the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association in the Church of Our Father (Unitarian), Wednesday, August 31st, at 4 o'clock p. m.

A cordial invitation is extended to all interested.

Athens Society.

Athens, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Mrs. A. E. Grady, after spending several weeks at Lincolnton, N. C., has returned to her home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Abney have returned from Turnerville.

Miss Marion Carlton, daughter of Hon. H. H. Carlton, is visiting friends and relatives in Augusta.

Mrs. C. P. Morton, of Rome, is the guest of Miss Fannie Crane, of this city.

Mr. Will Yancey, of Atlanta, is visiting his father, Colonel G. H. Yancey, of this city.

Miss Annie Glenn Johnson has returned home, after a delightful visit to Greenwood, S. C.

Mr. Howard Hayes, one of the oldest citizens of this section, is desperately ill at his home near Winterville.

Mr. George Edwards, of New York, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Frank Lipscomb, after a trip through Europe, returned to his home in this city today.

Dr. and Mrs. John P. Campbell have returned home, after a pleasant visit to western North Carolina.

Mr. J. S. Davant and family, of Memphis, after visiting relatives here, have gone to Mountain Lake, Va., where they will spend several weeks.

Dr. J. W. Walden, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Athens, has returned home, after spending his summer vacation.

Mrs. L. A. Shackelford, of Hawkinsville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Fannie Crane, on Prince avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Peeples have returned from a trip to Lawrenceville, where they chaperoned a large party of friends at the Lawrenceville campmeeting.

Social Items.

Mrs. Will C. King and her little son, Clayton, have returned from Experiment, where they have been visiting Colonel R. J. Redding.

***

The car ride which is to be given Friday evening by the Class of '98, Boys' High School, is being anticipated with much pleasure.

***

Mrs. J. N. Ellis left Sunday for Afton, Va., where she will join her husband.

***

Lieutenant Danworth will be in the city Thursday.

***

Miss Mamie Miller and Mr. Hall Miller have returned from Kentucky.

***

Mr. R. E. O'Donnelly has returned from New York.

***

Mr. Harry Anderson has returned home.

***

Mrs. Virgil Perryman and Miss McIntyre have returned from Dalton.

***

Miss Mary Moore has returned from the north.

***

Miss Mamie Sullivan has returned from New York.

***

Mrs. Royal Daniel is visiting in Griffin this week.

***

The friends of Mr. Eugene Donnelly will regret to hear that he will make his future home in St. Louis.

***

Mrs. Jack Stewart has returned from a delightful tour of the west.

***

Miss Nellie Dozier has returned from Warm Spring.

***

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lowndes and family are expected home this week.

***

Miss Estelle Wheelan will go to Lithia Saturday morning to be the guest of Miss June McKinley.

***

Miss Martha Harris is the guest of Mrs. Chan Jones.

***

Miss Hortense Ham left yesterday for Montreal, Canada, where she will attend Villa Maria convent.

***

The Ladies' Tuesday Afternoon Club annually complimenta the children of the Hebrew Orphans' Home with a picnic. Thursday the children will go to Lakewood and all the friends of the home are invited to spend the day with the children.

***

Dr. L. G. Broughton has returned from his vacation.

DEATH OF COLONEL IRWIN.

A Well-Known Gentleman Died Yesterday Morning at the Residence of His Son.

Colonel Rush Irwin, a well-known gentleman of Fairburn, Ga., died yesterday morning at the residence of his son, Mr. W. H. Irwin, in Oakland City, near Atlanta. Colonel Irwin's death was caused by an aneurism, located internally on the right side of the abdomen. He had been ill for some time.

Everything that science and surgery could suggest was done for the patient, but the efforts of the physicians proved unavailing.

When he died yesterday he was attended by the members of his family. Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at Palmetto, Ga. Colonel Irwin had reached the age of sixty-five years and was a native of Kentucky.

He served as an officer in the confederate cavalry from that state and made a splendid record during the war for bravery. After the civil war he moved to Atlanta, where he married Miss Etta Rush, of this city. He is survived by his wife and his sons—Messrs. Rush Irwin, Jr., Walter H. Irwin and Lamar Irwin.

WAS ORDERED TO FALL OUT.

Patrolman O. H. P. Glover Met with a Surprise Yesterday on Reporting for Duty.

After an alleged absence since August 11th without leave, Patrolman O. H. P. Glover returned to duty yesterday afternoon and met with a surprise. He fell in with the rest of the men and answered the roll call with promptness.

After the roll call was finished Captain Jennings told Glover to fall out and a supernumerary was put in his place. It is said that Glover has been absent without leave and during that time was engaged in other business. His actions are disapproved by the police authorities and it is said the matter will be brought to the attention of the commissioners when they next meet.

Gadsden Prosperous.

Gadsden, Ala., August 30.—(Special.)—Captain J. M. Elliott, Jr., president of the Elliott Car Company, has arrived home from Washington with an order for 300 box cars from the Southern railway and an order for 3,000 car wheels. To this add 450 orders received a few weeks since, making 750 cars to be built by February, 1899. Work has commenced on the enlargement of several departments of the plant and 100 more men will be employed, making over 400 employed. This means the distribution of fully $400,000 among saw mills and laborers of this section. Industrially, Gadsden is on a boom.

The pipe works, Kyle Lumber Company, cotton mills and planing mills have more orders than can be filled in twelve months.

Want Bail for Duncan.

Washington, August 30.—Counsel for Surgeon L. C. Duncan, of the Twenty-second Kansas, have made application to the judicial authorities at Fairfax, Va., for the release of their client on bail, but this will not be passed upon until official advice is received of the court martial trial. Duncan's trial by the state officers is set for September 19th.

MISS THORNBURY'S

English, French and Classical Boarding and Day School and Conservatory of Music.

(Incorporated.)

428 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta's foremost school for Young Ladies and Children.

Thorough Course in English, French, Music, Art and Elocution.

(French free in all Departments.)

Apply for Catalogue and full particulars.

MISS S. H. THORNBURY, Principal.

PHARMACISTS MEET AT BALTIMORE

American Pharmaceutical Association in Annual Session.

IMPORTANT PAPERS READ

Before Committee on Commercial Interests.

BY MR. JOSEPH JACOBS, OF ATLANTA, GA.

Most Interesting One on Conditions of the Drug Trade During War Between the States.

Baltimore, August 30.—(Special.)—The forty-sixth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association is now in session here.

This association is one of the oldest and most important of those of all our American professional bodies of men. It is composed of pharmacists and druggists of good moral and professional standing in our country, and those "teachers of pharmacy, chemistry and botany, who subscribe to the constitution and bylaws." The association has been in existence for over fifty years, but was not incorporated until May 5th, 1870, when a charter was obtained in the District of Columbia. The National Formulary and The American Pharmacopoeia are issued and revised under the direction of the association.

At each meeting the committee on education and legislation discuss the various topics germane to the scope of their action and inquiry. There is always a lengthy and complete report on the progress of pharmacy by a special reporter, who has during the year noted the advances made in the science of the preparation of medicines and medicinal compounds, noting, minutely, the new processes and methods that have been discovered and adopted, and giving illustrations making them plain.

The committee on commercial interests is charged with the important duty of noting all matters of business interest to retail pharmacists and making an annual report.

As this latter committee has been presided over during the last year by your fellow townsman, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, your correspondent has secured a report of the matters that he presented at the meeting of his section, which occurred last Tuesday evening. The meeting was largely attended and the papers presented were received with much interest and provoked interesting discussion.

Mr. Jacobs first presented a publication by the state department at Washington, which had been made as the result of his request to Secretary of State John Sherman, last January. In reply to twelve interrogations, touching the subject, the consular officers of the government in every civilized nation of the world and in all the principal cities had reported upon the condition and the methods of the retail drug business in their respective countries of residence, thus collecting a complete and most valuable statement of the status and the methods of such business. The laws of all the various countries touching the subjects of the qualifications of pharmacists and the practice of pharmacy are given, and the peculiar methods followed in each country stated. Besides the answers printed in this report on the retail drug trade of the world, many valuable pamphlets and other publications, too bulky to reprint, were filed in the department, which will prove valuable for reference in the future. One of the thousands of interesting facts brought out by this report is the fact that many of the articles made in this country are imitated in foreign countries, particularly in Central and South America, and our druggists are thus overlooking their opportunities.

Papers from Lady Members.

Two interesting papers, "Woman in Pharmacy" and "Pharmacy from the Woman Pharmacists' Standpoint," each contributed by lady members, were presented by Mr. Jacobs.

A report of the prices current on drugs for the past year was the next paper read. It was prepared at the chairman's instance, by competent authority on the subject. Next was a statistical paper showing "Decrease in the Number of Drug Stores in the United States," followed by "Old Drug Stores Made New," a paper contributed by an expert in the art of refitting stores. Then came a discussion of "Pharmacy, Before the Advent of the Cutter." A very interesting account, written by a druggist resident in the City of Mexico, reviewed the drug business of Mexico, showing the progress of pharmacy in that country, especially noting and describing the improvement and advancement made on account of the enforcement of rigid inspection laws and laws relating to the admission of pharmacists to the practice of their profession.

A paper on "Co-operative Manufacturing by Retail Pharmacists" by a resident of Hamilton, Ontario, was well received. After presenting and having these papers read Mr. Jacobs then contributed his own papers to the meeting.

The most extended and one of the most interesting of these was, perhaps, the one entitled "Some of the Conditions of the Drug Trade During the War Between the States." This subject was treated with especial reference to the situation at the south, and showed how the south met the difficulties presented in obtaining drugs and medicines during a period of blockade against importations from abroad and the enforcement of non-intercourse with other parts of our own country. Describing the south as being chiefly an agricultural country, giving the peculiar productions of the various states, and showing that while rich in the extent and variety of her resources of all kinds, yet her manufactories were undeveloped, it was made plain that the war presented a most grave problem—the obtainment of war ordnances, food, clothing and medicines, for her armies and for her people at home. Agents were appointed in London, instructed to send all such supplies by ships clearing for southern ports, and that would attempt to evade the blockading fleets. Particular directions were given these agents as to the kinds and qualities of drugs and medicines. In this way some supplies were obtained which, excepting such as were used by the government, were sold to the druggists at auction. There were many such auction sales at Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola, Jacksonville and New Orleans. By capture, of course, some medical stores were secured, but these generally were barely sufficient for the most pressing needs of the army in camps and fields and hospitals and for use in the prison bounds.

Some interesting anecdotes were related showing how women smuggled powdered medicines through the lines sewed up in their clothing, and how an enterprising merchant of middle Alabama had gone to Memphis, disposed of cotton and attempted to bring back medicines in an abandoned hospital wagon with a yellow flag above it and its sides decorated with the word "Smallpox," but how he came to grief owing to the fortuitous discovery by some federal scouts of an eight-gallon keg of whisky he had unfortunately concluded to place aboard his smallpox train. The straits of the surgeons and physicians in camp were illustrated by Dr. Langhorne's invention of the famous "Diseremus pill," which was composed of pine rosin and red pepper, and given in epidemics of "diree and diseremus."

The druggists at home had to resort to all sorts of substitutes, makeshifts and expedients to get along in their business. Bottles were often difficult to obtain, and corks were made of tupelo wood, corn cobs and old life preservers from abandoned river boats. Their prescriptions were mainly those composed of the roots and herbs of the fields and forests, as the doctors knew that the usual drugs were not to be obtained. Interesting invoices showing that quinine sold at $100 an ounce in gold, and similar prices for all the common medicines purchased, were inserted.

Vegetable Substitutes.

From interviews from physicians and surgeons who practiced at home and as members of the army and navy corps, the various practices regarding the use of vegetable substitutes for all the commoner drugs were exhibited. For instance, that they used willow bark, dogwood and poplar bark and many other such barks and roots for quinine; sassafras leaves and peach and pear and apple gums for gumarabic; and so on through the list. A most complete review of the various unusual uses that were made of all the various medicinal plants and agencies that were obtainable from fields and forests, was narrated.

A synopsis cannot do justice to this lengthy and interesting paper, showing how the people of the south, while maintaining a four years' war against armies that outnumbered their own more than four to one, met the various difficulties in supplying the drug necessities of their soldiers and a population numbering more than seven million, while virtually cut off from all outside trade intercourse. Their genius and their heroism were illustrated.

The next paper written and presented by Mr. Jacobs was entitled "Some Practical Suggestions from Experience." This was a practical comment on the value of home manufacturing. He contended that there were very many articles and compounds sold in a drug store that can be profitably made under the same roof at a cost that would justify the time and pains expended, and without the use of costly appliances. He exhibited by way of illustration and argument a large number of samples of non-secret compounds and sundries that were made in his own laboratory attached to one of his stores in Atlanta. He made it plain that there was no war between the retail druggists and the manufacturers of patent and proprietary articles, contending that when a customer asked for a particular advertised article it was the duty of the druggist to supply it, and make no attempt to sell any of his own preparations. But he stated that there were many times when the customer had no special choice, and applied to the druggist for simple preparations for particular purposes, and then he could offer and sell the article of his own make.

The next paper was "On the Cotton Seed Oil Industry of Georgia." This was a statement of the history and the extent of this industry in his own state, concluding, after an enumeration of the industrial and pharmaceutical uses of the oil, with the hope that the scientific men of pharmacy might more fully explore its probable further uses in connection with medicines.

Another paper presented by Mr. Jacobs, which was favorably received, was his review of the "Changes in the Drug Trade That Have Occurred During the Past Forty Years." This paper was a summary of the answers to 600 circular letters containing interogatories, addressed to active and retired druggists in this country. The various changes, their times and causes and characters were noted and commented on. The paper concluded with the opinion that the drug business offered as many opportunities for business success as any other field of legitimate enterprise and held out hopes of increasing honors and profits in the future.

The various sections will hold their meetings during the coming week and each promises to present features that will mark the convention as the most successful in its history. The attendance is large, and the social features, conducted amid the lavish hospitalities of the Baltimoreans, are especially enjoyable.

Election of Officers.

The association at its session today elected Charles E. Dohme, of Baltimore, president for the coming year. The other officers elected were:

First vice president, George F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.

Second vice president, Miss Josie A. Wanous, Minneapolis, Minn.

Treasurer, Samuel A. D. Sheppard, Boston.

General secretary, Charles C. Aspiri, Jr., Baltimore.

Reporter on the progress of pharmacy, C. Lewis Deihl, Lousville, Ky.

New members of the council—Messrs. W. J. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Rapelyo, Hartford, Conn., and H. M. Whitney, Lawrence, Mass.

Elected to vacancies in the council—Messrs. John Ingalls, of Macon, Ga., and Thomas Mayne, New York city.

The committee appointed to select the time and place of the next meeting reported in favor of Put-in-Bay, O., September 4, 1899. The report was adopted. Among the other places which had been suggested was Richmond, Va. It was decided to hold the meeting in 1900 in New York and take an excursion to the Paris exposition at the end of the meeting. The committee on membership reported a total membership of 1,414, as against 1,509 last year.



School Suits. Knee Pants.

If you have a boy you'll very likely need one or the other.

Of course you want him to look his best when school opens. Our new suits and knee pants improve the looks of any boy, and they don't cost much either.

Prices range from $1.50 to $7.50, and sizes from 4 to 16. They are made to look and wear well.

We are showing some extraordinary bargains in Knee Pants at 50c, 75c and $1.00 a pair. If they are not as good or better than those sold elsewhere at 75c, $1.00 and $1.50, we won't ask you to buy them.

Our finest $1.50 Negligee Shirts for Men at $1.00 and our $1.00 ones for 75c.

EISEMAN & WEIL, 3 WHITEHALL ST.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau Office, Atlanta, August 30, 1898, 8 p. m.—High barometric pressure overlies the Atlantic states from New York southward, and low pressure is still central over the Dakotas.

The temperature east of the Mississippi river is generally about 80 degrees and west of that 85 to 95 and even reached 102 at Huron, S. D.

Cloudy weather with light variable winds prevails in the southern states. Elsewhere the weather is fair.

Light showers have fallen in the southeastern states, the heaviest being 1.12 inches at Savannah.

The indications are favorable for rain Wednesday.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	75
Daily normal temperature	73
Highest temperature	81
Lowest temperature	69
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.03
Deficiency since January 1st	5.67

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. August 30, 1898.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation, inches, 12 hrs.
New York, clear	80	84	.00
Norfolk, clear	80	86	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	72	86	.02
Raleigh, pt. cloudy	76	86	T
Wilmington, clear	78	84	.50
Charleston, rain	76	84	.00
Augusta, rain	84	86	.00
Jacksonville, cloudy	78	90	.02
Jupiter, pt. cloudy	82	86	.00
Key West, clear	82	88	.00
Atlanta, cloudy	76	81	.03
Tampa, cloudy	82	88	.00
Pensacola, pt. cloudy	82	86	.08
Montgomery, cloudy	76	82	.10
Vicksburg, cloudy	80	86	.06
New Orleans, pt. cloudy	82	88	.02
Port Eads, cloudy	80	84	.00
Palestine, pt. cloudy	84	92	.00
Galveston, clear	82	84	.00
Corpus Christi, pt. cl'dy	82	90	.00
Buffalo, clear	76	80	.00
Detroit, clear	82	90	.00
Chicago, clear	86	90	.00
Memphis, pt. cloudy	80	86	.02
Chattanooga, cloudy	80	86	.00
Knoxville, clear	80	88	.00
Cincinnati, cloudy	82	92	.00
St. Paul, clear	90	92	.00
Kansas City, clear	88	92	.00
Omaha, clear	92	98	.00
Huron, clear	94	102	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	70	78	.00
North Platte, clear	94	98	.00
Dodge City, clear	88	94	.00
Abilene, clear	92	94	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia—Rain; variable winds; gales on the coast.

Alabama—Showers; variable winds.

Robbed in New York.

Athens, Ga., August 30.—(Special.)—Mr. Simon Michael, senior member of the firm of Michael Bros., of this city, was robbed Friday night at his room in the Marlboro hotel in New York. Details of the robbery are not known, except that the robber cut open his grip and took its contents. The extent of Mr. Michael's loss is not known.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

To Determine Whether the City of Atlanta Shall Issue Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in Water Main Bonds.

To the Qualified Voters of the City of Atlanta—The mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta hereby give notice that, pursuant to an amendment of the charter of said city, approved on the 10th day of December, 1897, so authorizing them, said mayor and general council have passed an ordinance, approved on the 19th day of August, 1898, calling an election to determine by the vote of the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta whether the people of the city will assent by two-thirds majority of the qualified voters thereof to the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Atlanta to be sold and the proceeds thereof devoted exclusively to the extension of water mains within the limits of the city of Atlanta. Said bonds, if issued, to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent. The principal to be payable within thirty years from the date of said bonds and the interest to be payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per centum per annum.

The election so called will be held pursuant to law and said ordinance at all voting precincts in the city of Atlanta within the legal hours of voting on the 5th day of October, 1898. At such election voters favoring the proposed issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets "For the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds," and the voters opposing the issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets, "Against the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds."

If the proposed issue of bonds is assented to, no part of the principal will be paid before the expiration of thirty years, but annual taxes will be levied to raise the interest thereon, eight thousand dollars per annum, and also to raise annually six thousand seven hundred dollars on account of the principal of said bonds, and the moneys so raised on account of the principal of said bonds will be kept in a sinking fund created to pay off the principal of said bonds at their maturity.

Notice is also given that the tax collector of Fulton county, who is the registrar of voters for the city of Atlanta, has books of registration open in his office for the purpose of registering the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta for the bond election so called. Said registrar will keep said books open during the hours prescribed in existing ordinances and until within four days of the day of said election, and such books of registration will be closed on the 1st day of October, 1898, and only those voters living in the city of Atlanta and otherwise qualified by law registering to vote in said bond election will be permitted to vote thereon.

Aug. 30, 1898. C. A. COLLIER, Mayor.



The Boy's School Clothing

This is the week to select his outfit. Our new Autumn styles are ready. Every garment chosen by an expert and carefully examined. The Suits are made from the choicest "live" wool fabrics, sewed with silk and artistically tailored.

Neat, pretty dark checks and fancy gray, green, brown and blue mixtures, fall and winter weights, latest fashions and lowest prices.

Two Hundred Suits Reduced

They are medium weights and colors, and may be nicely worn by boys throughout the next two months. All sizes and styles. We'll sell them regardless of their real value. Dressy and durable homespuns, cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds.

Come here, and we'll demonstrate the economy of acting upon this meagre hint.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company

38 Whitehall Street.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER IS FROM THE Standard Printing Ink Co No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI O ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

SEE DELKIN'S FINE DIAMONDS 10 PEACHTREE ST. ATLANTA

We have several good parties wanting from 6 to 10-room houses. If you have a good house vacant list it with us and we will put a tenant in it.

D. P. MORRIS & SONS, 41 N. Broad Street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To hire a good horse and buggy for one month for light service. Apply to 20 Brotherton street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room in private family for gentleman; bath. 62 West Baker street.

WANTED—Houses.

HOUSE OF 8 rooms, good neighborhood; have no children or boarders; will take best care of same. Housekeeper.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Sound young horse, though as hickory, harness and well built buggy. C. J. Annis, Hotel Aragon. 8-31—3t

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness, all for $50, at Capital City stables, corner Hunter and Forsyth streets. Charles S. Thomas, manager.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

WE HAVE twenty second-hand typewriters which have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. We guarantee them to do good work. We will sell at a sacrifice and make easy terms. Now is your chance to get a standard machine cheap. Fielder & Mower. 8-31 wed sun

On September 10, 1898 we will move into our new quarters, 29 South Broad street and 32 and 34 South Forsyth street, and to reduce our stock of engines, boilers, saw mills, grist mills and all fittings, we will sell at very close prices. Can make prompt delivery. MALSBY & CO., 57 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE and immediate delivery, large stock of boilers and engines of all styles and sizes; also saw mills, grist mills, gins, cotton presses, etc., at satisfactory prices. Avery & McMillan, 51 and 53 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—Beautiful front rooms with excellent board in quiet home, near in. 183 Ivy, corner Cain. 8-31—5t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TRY FIELDER & MOWER'S "Dixie" typewriter ribbons and carbon paper; they guarantee them to do better work and last longer than any other make. If they don't your money back. Telephone 241. 8-31—wed sun

REMINGTON for sale cheap. Address Box 714; machine good as new; No. 2. 8-26-7t

SOUTHERN TYPEWRITER headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 'Phone 700. Correspondence solicited. 8-10-30t

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street. 7-10-6m

PERSONAL.

ASTHMA, nay fever, colds and catarrh are promptly relieved by my new asthma cure; try it. For sale by druggists generally. J. C. Peck. sun wed 2m

SWEET WATER Park Hotel, Lithia Springs, is now open for the fall and winter season. 8-28-1f

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$600 BUYS grocery and fruit store, Georgia Business Exchange, 209 Norcross building.

$165 BUYS cigar stand; splendid location. Georgia Business Exchange, 209 Norcross building.

$300 PARTNER, manufacturing business; best seller in the market; fortune for active man. Business Exchange, 209 Norcross building.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business call and see Georgia Business Exchange, 209 Norcross building.

VIOLIN—One Nicola Lupot violin, very old, sweet tone; for sale cheap; can be seen at office Southern Typewriter headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 8-26-7t

FOR SALE—Dogs.

ST. BERNARD BITCH fifteen months old, cheap. R., care Constitution.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, north side. Address R. L. Butler, 29 Equitable.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS, 51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—To correspond with a teacher of elocution, one who combines elocution with art preferred. Address William E. Reynolds, Milledgeville, Ga. 8-31 wed sun

WANTED HORSESHOER—First-class horseshoer at once; fire or floor; steady work. Jackson, Nelson & Co., 39 Ivy street. 8-21-3t.

WANTED—A good shipping clerk, experienced in furniture; only experienced man need apply. Address, with references, Furniture, care Constitution. 8-30-3t

WE PAY $75 to $125 per month and expenses selling cigars; experience unnecessary; permanent position. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 8-28 sun tues thur 8-28 sun mon wed

PLEASANT home work for men or women, day or evening; $6 to $15 weekly; no canvassing or experience needed; plain instructions and work mailed on application. Brazilian Mfg. Co., New York city. 8-28 sun mon wed

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

OFFICE MAN of experience and executive ability, thorough accountant, is anxious for employment at best salary can get. Egotist, care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—By a lady of extensive experience a position as milliner or manager of a large millinery business. Address Experience, care carrier No. 13, Macon, Ga. 8-28—sun-wed

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956. 2 calls

WANTED—Agents.

LEATHER SUSPENDERS—$3 to $6 daily to live agents; sell themselves; cannot break, wear out or pull off buttons; seven styles, samples furnished. Cincinnati Leather Suspenders and Belt Co., R 26, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents who are willing to work; no money required until goods are sold. References required. Address S. R. Co., box 31, Monroe, Ga.

AGENTS—Visit every store. Sell machine for printing signs on fences, bridges, sidewalks, etc. Arc Co., 19 Arc st., Racine, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—Our "Naval War With Spain;" complete book, including terms of peace, ready Sept. 1st; 700 pages, illustrated; outfit free. Address National Publishing Co., Lakeside building, Chicago. 8-28 7t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

WE HAVE twenty second-hand typewriters which have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. We guarantee them to do good work. We will sell at a sacrifice and make easy terms. Now is your chance to get a standard machine cheap. Fielder & Mower. 8-31 wed sun

On September 10, 1898 we will move into our new quarters, 29 South Broad street and 32 and 34 South Forsyth street, and to reduce our stock of engines, boilers, saw mills, grist mills and all fittings, we will sell at very close prices. Can make prompt delivery. MALSBY & CO., 57 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE and immediate delivery, large stock of boilers and engines of all styles and sizes; also saw mills, grist mills, gins, cotton presses, etc., at satisfactory prices. Avery & McMillan, 51 and 53 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I HAVE an excellent 7-room house, 2-acre lot, good stable, carriage and servant's house at College Park. 7-room house at Hapeville, very nice. G. J. Dallas. 8-21—2t

FOR SALE—Spot cash—Vacant lot 50x100 back to 10-foot alley, corner Decatur and Yonge streets; if taken at once, $1,750. House and lot, 2 rooms and kitchen, 16 Yonge street, $750. Apply to J. Houston Adams, 23½ Marietta street.

TWO LOVELY lots for sale in College Park. These lots adjoin Dr. Crenshaw's beautiful home and are under the shadow of the Cox College. No prettier location in the town. Apply to Mrs. C. D. Crawley, Forsyth, Ga. 8—30—7t

FOR SALE—Great bargain: 9-room house, steam heat, modern appointments, southern exposure, corner lot, barn, servants' rooms. Apply 141 Peachtree st. 8-28-7t

MONEY TO LOAN.

5 AND 6 per cent loans on central business and best residence property. Goodwin, Westmoreland & Hallman, Temple Court.

MARTIN & BECKER negotiate loans on long or short time: real estate security; repayments as desired. 1 S. Forsyth street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

WE OFFER $1,000 and $1,200 and $2,000 on improved residence property in Atlanta at low rates. Call at once. Barker & Holleman, Gould building. 'Phone 1207.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall st.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LEND, repayable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

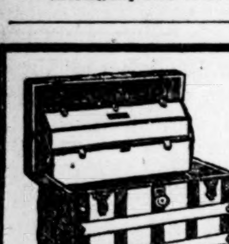
our leader

fitzhugh lee,



bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.



The Roller Tray

ALL STYLES

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

OUR OWN MAKE.

We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

77 Whitehall St.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO

TRUNK AND BAG CO.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the south side.
W. E. ADAMSON.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from the south side.
S. W. DAY.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.
GEO. P. HOWARD.

I am a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 5th.
J. W. KILPATRICK.

FOR COUNCILMAN

For Councilman First Ward.

I am a candidate for councilman from first ward.
C. B. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for first ward.
JOHN H. HARWELL.

I am a candidate for re-election as commissioner of public works, subject to primary, October 5th. DAVID G. WYLIE

Second Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for council for the second ward. J. J. MADDOX.

Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman, third ward.
J. A. FISCHER.

I announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward.
W. H. McCLAIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Council from the Third ward.
JAMES E. WARREN.

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.
JOHN S. PARKS.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL HURT.

Fifth Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
CHARLES F. TYLER.

Sixth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman from sixth ward and solicit the support of my friends.
A. L. DELKIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward.
DR. G. G. ROY.

Seventh Ward.

I shall be a candidate for council from the seventh ward, subject to city primary October 5th.
J. W. POPE.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

I am a candidate for commissioner public works. Walter S. Larendon.

At the request of many tax payers, I announce myself a candidate for commissioner of public works. I will have associated with me Mr. Ben F. McDuffie.
CLARENCE E. MOORE.

For Comptroller.

I am a candidate for city comptroller, subject to the primary October 5th.
A. J. McBRIDE.

For City Clerk.

I am a candidate for re-election as city clerk. Deputies, W. J. Campbell and J. P. Foster.
W. D. GREENE.
8-31 wed sun

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
W. H. BETTIE.

I announce myself for city sexton.
JOHN FICKEN.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
H. H. BAREFIELD.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL C. ARMISTEAD.
8-24 8t wed sun

I am a candidate for city sexton, subject to the city primary, and would appreciate your support.
JACK BAGBY.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
EDGAR W. COOK.

I am a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary October 5th.
J. B. SMITH.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

Notice to Candidates.

All candidates desiring to participate in the city primary on October 5th will please furnish their names and street addresses, together with statement of the office to which they aspire to M. M. Welch, secretary, city executive committee, 724 Austell building.
8-31-7t

CROPS DAMAGED BY TOO MUCH RAIN

Cotton Has Been Materially Injured by the Wet Weather.

DRY WEATHER BADLY NEEDED

Melons Are Inferior and Peaches Are Nearly Ruined.

SWEET POTATOES ARE DOING WELL

A Good Crop of Hay Has Been Produced and Rain Has Little Interfered with Output.

FOR THE PAST FEW WEEKS THE rain has been doing much damage to the crops throughout the state, and the crop bulletin issued yesterday states that "dry weather is now needed to save the crops." Cotton continues to shed and rust badly, and if the rain continues it will ruin the crop. Melons are very inferior and the peaches have about been ruined. Sweet potatoes are doing well and the hay crop is good, but cannot be saved if the rain continues. Following is the report:

The Northern Division.

Bartow—Fodder pulling interrupted by continuous rain; cotton beginning to open, but none picked yet; cotton rusting and losing fruit.

Banks—Too much rain for corn and cotton; cotton shedding.

Chattooga—Cotton very large, but poorly fruited; sorghum and most other crops doing nicely.

Cherokee—Very little rain during the week and crops improving; cotton is fruiting moderately well; is shedding some.

DeKalb—Corn looking well and fodder is ready to pull.

Elbert—Fodder pulling just commenced, but local showers are unfavorable for the work.

Fannin—Local showers greater part of ten week; peas are going to vine.

Floyd—Wet and warm weather most of the week; some cotton being picked; it is opening fast; corn good.

Franklin—Too wet for cotton; that on gray land is dying; fodder pulling greatly retarded by rains; some rot in cotton; sunshine badly needed by all crops.

Gilmer—Week favorable for growing crops; late Irish potato crop is fine; turnips promising.

Gordon—Weather still too wet for cotton, causing much of it to rot; corn, peas, sorghum, and potatoes very good.

Habersham—Weather more favorable and everything improving; corn not quite up to standard on account of rains.

Hall—Corn ripening fast, but very spotted; cotton being picked where it is dry enough; too wet to sow turnips.

Hart—Cotton that is open is badly injured by rains; fodder is not in good condition; cane and potatoes good.

Jackson—Most of week dry and favorable, but rain during the last day or two; cotton improving slowly.

Lincoln—Cotton dropping forms on account of wet weather; much fodder and hay ruined; turnips looking well.

Oglethorpe—Cotton injured considerably on account of rain.

Paulding—Cotton taking on too much weed and is shedding badly on account of wet weather; early sown turnips doing well; no cotton picked in this section.

Union—Very little rain early part of the week and crops improving some; corn, cane, cabbages and potatoes doing well.

Walker—Light showers have fallen at intervals; corn doing well, but cotton is shedding; pastures and peas fine.

Walton—Much fodder ruined by continued rains; cotton still rusting badly.

The Middle Division.

Baldwin—Cotton still rusting and shedding; the open staple damaged some by rain; picking will soon be general.

Bulloch—Excessive rains continue to damage cotton and other crops; sugar cane doing nicely.

Butts—Cotton rotting and dropping; first of the week clear and dry, but last few days wet and cloudy.

Campbell—Considerable complaint of cotton shedding and rusting, and much fodder injured by rains

Carroll—Dry weather in some sections, too much rain in others, but cotton generally suffering from wet weather.

Clayton—Still having too much rain for cotton, which is shedding and rusting; peas and sorghum fine.

Columbia—Cotton badly damaged by rains; sweet potatoes running to vine and not making roots as they should.

Crawford—A few days of sunshine has caused cotton to open very fast; the staple is very short and is being picked rapidly.

Dodge—Cotton is rotting badly; boll worms bad in some sections.

Effingham—Cotton badly damaged by rain and wind on 26th.

Emanuel—Fine weather first of the week, but too wet now; cotton rusting and opening prematurely.

Haralson—Very little fodder saved on account of rains, and cotton has a good deal of rust.

Harris—Corn and cotton rotting; rust on cotton increasing.

Henry—The weather most of the week favorable for saving fodder; cotton opening rapidly; other crops good.

Houston—Weather unfavorable for cotton, which is rusting and shedding badly; large crop of hay ready to cut.

Jones—Cotton suffering for sunshine; boll worms very bad.

McDuffie—Too much rain for cotton; corn doing well.

Monroe—Cotton shedding and boll worms increasing.

Pike—Cotton shedding leaves and fruit; fodder much damaged.

Putnam—First of the week favorable for saving fodder; rain last half unfavorable to cotton and fodder.

Richmond—Wet weather unfavorable for cotton; other crops good.

Schley—Too much rain; cotton picking progressing rapidly.

Talbot—Cotton continues to shed; other crops doing nicely.

Troup—Only a few bright days; cotton badly injured.

Warren—Cotton picking continues; crop short on account of too much rain.

Washington—Good effect of sunshine first of the week lost by rain during last few days; cotton opening rapidly.

Wilkinson—Boll worms damaging cotton very much; fodder nearly all saved in fair condition.

The Southern Division.

Appling—Heavy rains have injured all crops; cotton and fodder badly damaged.

Berrien—Rains continue, and cotton as well as most other crops badly damaged; cotton picking progressing as fast as possible.

Bryan—Cotton shedding from the effects of too much rain; what is picked is not good.

Calhoun—Cotton badly damaged by rains; much of the fruit has dropped.

Chatham—Low land crops badly damaged by overflows.

Coffee—Too much rain; cotton rusting and shedding.

Decatur—Fodder about all gathered, but much of it ruined by rains; cotton picking slow; it is opening rapidly.

Dooly—Washing rains last of the week damaged crops badly.

Irwin—Rain every day; cotton is throwing off all unmatured fruit; it is opening rapidly; other crops good.

Liberty—Cloudy weather and rains causing much cotton to throw off fruit and rust; cane and rice fairly good.

Lowndes—Very warm most of the week with much rain; cotton rotting, but rice, cane and potatoes doing well.

McIntosh—The weather this week much more favorable; rice is being harvested with good results; cane, gardens and potatoes very good; some turnips sown.

Miller—Rain and sunshine alternated during the week; cotton is badly injured and the top crop almost a failure; cotton being picked and some has been marketed.

Stewart—Corn is sprouting in the fields and cotton on low lands is rotting; much cotton picked; hay never better.

Tattnall—Too much rain for cotton, which is opening fast; cane and potatoes are looking well.

Telfair—Frequent showers are damaging cotton and causing much fodder to spoil; potatoes and other crops good.

Thomas—The weather too wet for cotton picking, which is now in full progress; peas, potatoes and cane are generally very good.

Ware—Ground still very wet, though not much rain this week; cotton shedding in some fields, while in others it is good; rice and cane are very good; sweet potatoes scalded in some sections.

NEW LUNCH LAW CAUSES ARREST

Six Saloon Men Were Arraigned Yesterday Afternoon.

THE CASES WERE DISMISSED

The Liquor Dealers Were Let Off with a Lecture by Judge Andy.

THE FREE LUNCH LAW WAS READ TO THEM

They Were Given a Warning and the Next Time They Appear Will Be Fined Considerable Amount.

THE CASES AGAINST JULIUS SIMON, J. T. Alexander, Ben Neese, G. H. Ruhmann, C. P. Johnson, P. H. Schwarz and Green Howell for violating the anti-free lunch ordinance recently adopted by the city council, were dismissed yesterday afternoon by Recorder Calhoun, and the saloon men escaped with a lecture.

The cases were made by Patrolmen Dobbins and H. D. White, these officers having been sent out by the police authorities to investigate rumors to the effect that the free lunch ordinance was being violated by the saloon men. Armed with appetites, thirsts and money, the two officers went in search of liquor dealers who were willing to satiate their hunger as well as their thirst.

The result of this search was the cases against the saloon men. The ordinance recently adopted by council declares that only crackers, cheese, pretzels, pickles and sausages may be kept on counters of saloon. This ordinance has caused a good deal of comment, but it is the intention of the police department to enforce it.

It seems that the saloons which the officers visited were supplied with bread and cold slaw. These two articles are prohibited by the ordinance, and cases were made. Several of the saloon men threatened, it is said, to prefer charges against the two arresting officers before the commissioners because they drank beer while on duty, but this is only a technical violation, it was said, and they were told to go ahead.

When the cases were called in police court yesterday afternoon many saloon men of the city against whom cases had not been made were present to hear the evidence and decision. The city was represented by Attorney Pendleton, and he brought out the evidence so as to prove that other articles beside those authorized in the anti-free lunch ordinance were furnished at the saloons.

In his speech, however, Mr. Pendleton asked Recorder Calhoun to impose light fines or to dismiss the cases altogether, as it was the first offense, and the ordinance was new. Judge Calhoun decided to dismiss the cases, but took occasion to deliver a lecture to the saloon men, telling them that the new ordinance would be enforced.

Judge Calhoun read the ordinance to the liquor dealers, and told them that only the five articles mentioned could be kept on the counters. He told them that in the future when any of them were brought to the police court for violating the free lunch ordinance heavy fines would be imposed, provided the violation was proved.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

LETTER FROM GOV. NORTHEN

Tells of the Omaha Exposition—Is Making Arrangements for Georgia Day.

Ex-Governor Northen, chairman of the commission from Georgia to the Omaha exposition, is in Omaha making arrangements for the programme of Georgia day and for the entertainment of the crowd of Georgians which is expected at the exposition, and has written to the members of the commission.

In his letter Governor Northen states that the crowds at the exposition are gratifyingly large, and that on the day the letter was written, August 26th, and the day previous there were present 25,000 people.

The people who visit the exposition are asked to register their name and address and occupation, and although only about one in twenty is obtained, the list shows that since August 18th there have not been registered persons from less than twenty different states. On one day the number of states represented was twenty-eight. These figures are given by Governor Northen to show the extent of the crowds and the success of the exposition.

He states that he has named September 28th as Georgia day, and urges the committee to bring as large a crowd as possible. He says the outlook for crowds at the exposition from now on is very gratifying, and he expects Georgia day to be one of the most important at the big show.

"Strangely visited people. All swollen and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye. The mere despair of surgery he cures."
—Macbeth, Act IV, Scene 1.
No necessity of such conditions these days. Pond's Extract cures it.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

NEWSBOYS TO HAVE A PICNIC.

Mr. Tom Patterson Arranging To Give the Newsies a Pleasant Outing.

The newsies of Atlanta will have a big picnic at Lakewood next Saturday if nothing interferes, and Mr. Tom Patterson, who is arranging the occasion for the boys, says that nothing will prevent a day of unalloyed joy being spent by the newsboys.

This is the regular annual picnic for the boys, and they have been looking forward to it for some time. Mr. Patterson, who has done so much for them, is busily engaged in getting up subscriptions and securing aid from merchants of the city and other benevolent people who feel inclined to help them.

The hotels and restaurants of the city will be asked to furnish the dinner for the boys. The merchants of the city will be asked to make subscriptions. There are a number of charitable ladies in the city who take much interest in the welfare for the newsboys, and each year aid in making the picnic a pleasant occasion.

Mr. Patterson requests that any who wish to help can send their names to the Central Union mission at 54 North Broad street, and he will call on them.

Lyon & Co.'s "Pick Leaf" Extra Smoking Tobacco is the "best of the best." Two ounces and cigarette book for 10 cents. Try it.

It Beautifies.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy invigorates you and beautifies your complexion. For sale everywhere.

MITCHELL TRIES TO END HIS LIFE

Veteran of Two Wars Took Morphine Yesterday.

HE WAS TIRED OF LIVING

Took Morphine in a Down-Town Boarding House Before Day.

LEFT A LETTER TO AN UNKNOWN FRIEND

The Veteran Was Taken to the Grady Hospital, Where He Was Given Attention by Physicians.

CAPTAIN J. T. MITCHELL, A VETERan of both the Mexican and civil wars, tried to commit suicide yesterday morning in a hotel on the corner of Loyd and Wall streets. In the Mexican war he was a lieutenant, he announced in a letter, and during the civil war he served in the capacity of captain.

Several days ago Mitchell went to the hotel and asked to be given a room. This was furnished him and during the days that followed he had little to do with the other boarders. He was at all times melancholy and morose and refused to take any part in the social features of the boarding house.

Monday night he returned as usual, and no attention was given to him until yesterday morning, when the chambermaid went to clean his room. She found him lying across the bed, with a morphine vial by his side. Near him was also a laudanum bottle and a letter. The maid at once alarmed the house and Patrolmen George Harper and Dobbins were summoned.

They found that the man was then in a stupor and after ascertaining that they could do nothing to revive him, sent for the Grady hospital ambulance. It arrived in a few minutes and the man was taken to that institution for treatment. The physicians at the hospital discovered at once that he was suffering from the effects of an overdose of morphine and they set to work to counteract the effect of the poison.

Everything possible was done for the suffering man, but the stimulants had little effect and last night at a late hour he was still unconscious. It was at that time announced at the hospital that there was but little hope for him, although the physicians and the nurses have by no means abandoned hope.

The man is a stranger in the city and neither the officers nor the members of the crowd which collected as soon as it became known that a man had attempted to take his life had ever before seen him. The keeper of the boarding house said that she had seen little of Mitchell and he had not told her who he was or where he came from.

As soon as the officers discovered the letter by the side of the then dying man it was secured and brought to the police barracks. On the outside it was directed to John Campbell, but no address was given. The police authorities have so far been unable to ascertain who John Campbell is or where his place of business is located. An effort will be made to find him, however, in the event of the death of Mitchell.

At the barracks the letter was opened. It was as follows:

"1:30 O'clock, August 29, 1898.—Please bury me as I am dressed, as I want no shroud. I was a captain in the southern army and did my duty faithfully and have no regrets.

"I was a lieutenant during the Mexican war and was honorably discharged. If it is possible I do not want to be buried in the potter's field. Goodby, John Campbell, I am going to join the boys on the further side. I die under the old flag. John, look after my burial and throw the old flag that I die under in my grave. Goodby. CAPTAIN J. T. MITCHELL."

Every effort will be made to save the life of Captain Mitchell at the hospital and if there is a chance for his life the physicians at the institution will bring him to himself. He is very closely watched and it may be that he will recover.

AT THE GRAND.

"Down in Dixie" will be seen Monday and Tuesday next for three performances at the Grand.

It has been brought right up to date by its clever author, and Thomas H. Davis and William T. Keogh, its proprietors, have spared no expense in giving this fascinating comedy-drama of southern life a superb stage setting. John H. Young has painted new scenery for it. As a pictorial stage production, it is not to be eclipsed; as a drama it is of literary merit and artistic skill. The plot has been most carefully woven, and each character contributes importantly to the whole action of the play. The comedy element is pure and spontaneous. It's the kind that makes you laugh. The pickaninny band is another amusing adjunct to the action of the play. The band has delighted thousands of theater-goers. The cotton compress is the largest machine ever used in a stage production.

The engagement will include a matinee Tuesday afternoon.

Cox College Open to Visitors.

The extensive and important improvements that have been in progress all summer at this institution have been practically completed, and the college will now open its doors every afternoon except Sunday to visitors until school resumes, September 14th. The painters and plasterers have added to the attractiveness of the building, while the plumbers have increased its comfort by extending steam heat into every room and improving the waterworks system. The new housekeepers have taken charge of the domestic department and are preparing for their work of next session. Forty-four new Kingsbury pianos and one Conover grand will be placed in the music halls before the opening of school. The campus is flourishing.

The correspondence has been very large this vacation, and the registration of pupils is unusually full. The mails and improvements have absorbed the time of the management, leaving no leisure for canvassing. In fact we are glad that it is not necessary to canvass, so that we may save our time, money and energy to serve our patrons in other ways.

Visitors to the college will find it convenient to take the 2:30 p. m. hour train, which leaves the union station in Atlanta, and returning from College Park leaves at 5:15. Those wishing to consult about placing their daughters in school will be especially welcome. CHARLES C. COX,
President Southern Female College, College Park, Ga. 10t

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R., CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 5-10, 1898.

Account of this occasion the Southern Railway Company will sell tickets from Atlanta to Cincinnati and return at rate $10 for round trip.

Tickets on sale September 3 and 4, with final limit September 12, 1898.

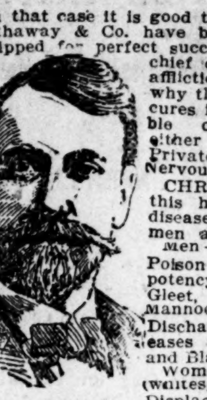
Tickets will also be sold from Atlanta on September 5th at same rate and limit.

Apply to Southern Railway agents for detailed information and tickets.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Are You in Trouble?



In that case it is good to know that Dr. Hathaway & Co. have been trained and equipped for perfect success against four chief classes of bodily affliction. That is also why they make perfect cures in them of curable cases reported, either in Chronic or Private, Skin, Blood or Nervous Diseases, thus:

CHRONIC — Under this head come the diseases peculiar to men and women.

Men—Specific Blood Poison (syphilis), Impotency, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Lost Manhood, Unnatural Discharges and all Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Women—Leucorrnea (whites), Amenorrhoea, Displacements and all Diseases of the Womb, which cannot be specified here.

SKIN—Pimples, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Black Heads, Acne, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Herpes, etc.

BLOOD—Specific and Non-Specific Blood Poison (syphilis), Scrofula, Rheumatism, etc.

NERVOUS—Nervous Debility, Chorea (St. Vitus' dance), Insomnia (loss of sleep), Locomotor Ataxia, and other forms of Paralysis, Neuralgia, etc.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh, and new 64-page booklet which we will send FREE to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.

Standard Ice Co. Can Supply You Promptly.
ICE
Telephone 549. Sol. Benjamin, Manager.

Kodaks Rented
10c Per Day.

My time is exclusively devoted to developing, printing and enlarging for amateurs.

EXPERT ON FILM.
McCLEERY,
Atlanta, Ga.
414 and 415 Norcross building.

C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO.,

Real Estate and Renting Agents. Telephone 164. 8 E. Wall St. Kimball House, Atlanta.

Come and see us. We have some special bargains this week for sale and exchange.

6-r. h., large lot, near South Boulevard, $1,250; $100 cash, balance $15 month.

3-r. h., near Fulton Bag and Cotton mills, $525; $25 cash and $8 month.

A choice 9-r. West Peachtree home, $5,500; one-third cash, balance one, two and three years.

25 acres fruits and grapes, one mile from Griffin, Ga., with 8-r. h. to exchange for Atlanta property. Value, $3,500.

A fine 2,000-acre farm on "Isle of Wight," 40 miles southeast of Savannah, Ga.; 50 cattle and 100 head hogs, two miles from railroad, value $5,000, to exchange, equal value, for Atlanta property; plenty fish and oysters.

Several farms and truck gardens near city for sale and exchange. Apply
W. S. SAUL,
C. H. Girardeau & Co.,
8 E. Wall St.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Office 509 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.

G. W. ADAIR

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

If you have a vacant house on a good street, list it with me and I will get you a tenant.

The following property belongs to a man who needs money and it must be sold at once. If you want a bargain in a pretty vacant lot, come in and let me show these to you: Three beautiful 50-foot lots on Pearl street, one lot on Georgia avenue, 50 feet front, near Southern shops; if improved will always rent well; one lot, 78x184, on Bowden street in one hundred yards of Peachtree street.

This property is all on good streets and only needs improving to make it pay a handsome interest on investment.

It needs a buyer and you might as well get the benefit of it as the next man. This is the pick-up you have been waiting for.
G. W. ADAIR.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan and Renting Agents.

$3,750—One of the most desirable lots on Piedmont avenue; cost about $5,000.

$1,850—New 6-room cottage and lot on paved street and car line; north side.

$1,500—Beautiful Jackson street, corner lot, 50x140; not far out.

$1,600—26 acres land near Manchester, on main road; lies beautifully.

$7,500—Peachtree lot; east front; nice shade; 90 by over 300 feet; a bargain.

$700—Beautiful Park avenue lot, 50x200.

$2,500—Nice farm, 50 acres, and 2-story house; 5 miles from carshed.

$1,500—4 acres and nice branch, on electric line; beautiful building site; between Atlanta and Decatur.

Money to loan, 5 to 8 per cent. Come see us.

Office, 12 E. Alabama St. Telephone, 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, now occupied by Fourth National bank; best stand in the city for financial institution. Rent reasonable to right party.

No. 3 North Broad st., $65.

No. 30 S. Pryor st., store, basement; three floors above and two-story warehouse in rear.

No. 62 N. Pryor st., $50.

No. 12 Walton st., $75.

No. 163 Marietta st., nice store, $15.

No. 51 Magnolia st., railroad front; coal and wood yard, $35

Beautiful offices in the Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad streets; heat, light and elevator service. This is one of the best, if not the best, locations in the city. Rent lowest in Atlanta.

Beautiful place in Edgewood, Ga., fronting Ga. R. R., 8 rooms	$20 00
No. 51 N. Forsyth st, 18 rooms	60 00
227 S. Forsyth st., 7 rooms	25 00
277 Washington st., 12 rooms	52 50
67 Smith st., 6 rooms	18 00
245 Fulton st., 7 rooms	18 00
49 E. Georgia ave., 10 rooms	35 00
162 Loyd st., 8 rooms	25 00
29 Garnett st., 8 rooms	25 00

Money to loan on real estate.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

Piedmont Ave.—Choice elevated lot 58x190, east front, best part of street, at a bargain for $3,500.

House and lot in two blocks Governor's Mansion on Spring street for only $3,000.

Washington St.—Two-story 8-room house, north of Richardson st., for just $4,250.

Capitol avenue lot, 50x190, to alley, north of Georgia avenue; cheap for $1,500.

CENTRAL CORNER—Large two-story brick house, corner lot 67x100, rented for $900 per annum, for only $11,000.

PEACHTREE ST.—Large lot, east front, covered with an oak grove, for less than $75 a front foot.

New 2-story, 8-room house, close in, Woodward ave., easy terms; only $2,500.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

GEORGIA FEMALE SEMINARY AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.



Location: Gainesville, Ga., "Queen City of the Mountains," 1,500 feet above the sea, mineral waters. Advantages: Thorough courses leading to A. B., B. S. and B. L. degrees. Conservatory courses in music, art and elocution. Handsomest music hall in the South, large pipe organ and 25 new pianos recently purchased. For recreation: Large campus, lawn tennis, bowling alley, swimming pool and gymnasium. A $450 Piano will be given to the best music pupil in 1898-'99. Rates reasonable. Several plans for obtaining scholarship.

Write for information and catalogue. A. W. VAN HOOSE, H. J. PEARCE, Associate Presidents.

AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Decatur, Ga. Six miles east of Atlanta. Connected with city by two electric lines and Ga. R. R. Elegant buildings with modern improvements. Full corps of able and experienced teachers. Classical, Literary, Scientific and Normal courses. Best advantages in Music and Art. Session opens Sept. 7. For catalogue address

F. H. GAINES, Pres.

Wesleyan Female College, Macon, Ga.

J. W. ROBERTS, D. D., PRESIDENT.

Oldest Female College in the world. Located on College Hill, overlooking a city whose death-rate is among the lowest in America. Mild winters, magnificent buildings, steam heat, elevators, latest sanitary plumbing, thorough equipment, inclosed campus of seven acres in flowers, grass and shade. Outdoor exercise for the pupils. Gymnasium. Highest curriculum for girls in the south. Music, art, literary and scientific courses. Everything desired in a high-grade college.

Terms reduced to $200 per year. Next session opens September 14th. For catalogue and further information address the president.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

SOUTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY

(Established by the State 1842.)

Charleston, South Carolina.

The academic year 1898-1899 will begin October 1st.

Terms—Board, tuition, clothing, washing, fuel, lights and medical and hospital attendance $300 a year, payable in advance, in three equal installments, viz: October 1st, January 1st and April 1st.

"The discipline, military instruction, bearing and general appearance of cadets; the general care and condition of arms and equipments and the entire military aspect of the military department of this Academy admits of no comparison to any of the colleges with which I have had experience. It is so superior in all its methods, scope, appointments and its distinctive military features that it must be classed alone, and can only be compared to our National Military Academy."
LT. COL. G. H. BURTON, Insp. Gen., U. S. A.

"As I have said in a former report, any graduate of good standing from this institution is qualified for the position of lieutenant in infantry."
MAJ. E. A. GARLINGTON, Insp. Gen., U. S. A.

For circulars of information address South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.

Hunter's School for Boys,

70½ N. Broad Street, Near Peachtree.

Seventh Year.

Fall term begins first Monday in September.

Cox College,

COLLEGE PARK, GA.

NEAR ATLANTA.

OLD SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE.

Begins its fifty-sixth session September 14th next. The building is furnished with modern appliances, including steam heat, electric lights and bells, water works, elevator and tower clock. Equipment for instruction includes library, museum, laboratories, telescope. The music department

Has Forty-five New Pianos, Pipe Organ

and other instruments. Faculty of 30 offer liberal and varied courses of study with high standards. Pupils enjoy attractions of city and country.

CHARLES C. COX, President.
WM. S. COX, Business Manager.
fri sun wed

CHESTNUT HILL ACADEMY Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. Eleven miles north of the City Hall. Catalogue on application.
JAMES L. PATTERSON, Head-master

Brown's University School

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Near University of Virginia. For boys and young men.

Healthful country location. Modern improvements. Thorough training and instruction. Best attention. Its students have fine records at University of Virginia and other leading institutions. Send for catalogue. J. THOMPSON BROWN, JR.,
8-10 wed fri mon (U. Va.) Principal.

EMORY COLLEGE

OXFORD, GEORGIA.

Located on Ga. R. R., forty miles east of Atlanta. Situation, high and healthy. Students' morals carefully guarded. State law prohibits saloons, etc. Intercollegiate games not allowed. The College offers full courses in Philosophy, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Hebrew, Pure Mathematics, Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Political Economy, Law and Theology. Entire expenses for board, tuition, books and incidentals less than $200. 61st annual session begins Sept. 21, 1898. For catalogue and full information, address

C. E. DOWMAN, Oxford, Ga.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE

For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.

Opens Sept. 8th, 1898. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty-five States. For catalogue address the President,
MATTIE P. HARRIS, Roanoke, Virginia.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

B. R. Padgett. H. I. Padgett.
B. R. PADGETT & SON,
Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
425 Electric building.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
632-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

Office Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Fulton County, Georgia, Atlanta, August 3, 1898.—The road commissioners of the 1362 district, to whom was referred the petition for a new road to be known as Ridgeway avenue, beginning at Main street, where road between the Rylant, now the F. P. Brown property, and property of Dr. J. W. Mayson enters said street and extending in a westerly direction about 1,100 feet, 100 feet being taken up by the right of way of Southern railroad to original land line, which land line is the western boundary of the Brown property and the property of L. P. Hunerkop, said road to be fifty (50) feet wide; having reported that the proposed road will be of public utility and having laid out and marked the same conformably to law.

All persons are notified that said petition will be finally granted at the next regular session of this board on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, 1898, next, if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary.

WALTER R. BROWN,
FORREST ADAIR,
H. E. W. PALMER,
E. B. ROSSER,
JACK J. SPALDING,
Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, Fulton County, Georgia.
A. L. KONTZ, Clerk.
aug 10, 17, 24, 31

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ATTEND THE BEST.
THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE
Atlanta, Ga. Enter now. $25 for three months' tuition in all departments, Business, Shorthand, English. Interesting monthly paper one year free. Sea [illegible]

BARILI SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

Reopens September 5, 1898.

For the highest art of piano playing and singing. Professor Alfredo Barili, director. Rooms 5-8 Y. M. C. A. building, Atlanta, Ga.

Catalogue with full information, including rates, furnished upon application.

CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

DR. F. ZIEGFELD, Pres.

Acknowledged the formost school of musical learning. Now in its New Bld'g 202 Michigan Boul., Chicago. Entire bldg. occupied exclusively by this institution.

MUSIC, ELOCUTION, SCHOOL OF ACTING, LANGUAGES.

33d Season begins Sept. 12, 1898.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF ACTING, HART CONWAY, Director has been added to the College. Catalogue Sent Free

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College, Atlanta, Ga.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $[illegible]. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE,

Athens, Ga.

The fortieth annual session of this institute will be resumed on Wednesday, September 14th. For catalogues and other information, apply to

M. A. LIPSCOMB, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE PRATHER HOME SCHOOL

251 W. Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

Resumes exercises September 5, 1898.

Primary, Academic, Collegiate studies, Art, Elocution, Music, Journalism.

Location high, healthful, retired but accessible. Patronage from the most prominent families.

Full corps of trained and progressive teachers. A school of correspondence in Journalism, Literature and cognate subjects. Catalogue on application.
MRS. J. S. PRATHER, Principal.

China Painting Taught at Lycett's.

Reduced prices for summer months. Cool studio and all conveniences. Special course for teachers. Correspondence invited. 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

MERCERSBURG academy; large faculty; phenomenal success in preparing boys for college; defies competition; $250 per year. Address William M. Irvine, Ph. D., (Princeton), president, Mercersburg, Pa.
7-1-6t fri mon wed

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School

For Girls. Re-opens September 28th, 1898. 36th year.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
Mrs. E. D. HUNTLEY, Associate Principal.
122 and 124 W. Franklin Street. Baltimore, Md.
2187-2-sat wed

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND

College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Regular and Elective Courses. Extensive Grounds. Location Unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious Buildings, completely Equipped.
Charles Street Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD
7-23-sat wed

SECECT GRADED SCHOOL,

38 West Peachtree Street.

(ESTABLISHED 1876.)

Fall term begins Monday, September 5, 1898.

Thorough instruction in grammar, high school and collegiate grades.
MISS J. McKINLEY, Principal.
8-24-wed sun

HOLLINS INSTITUTE

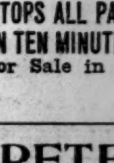
BOTETOURT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

For 175 Young Lady Boarders. The largest and most extensively equipped in Virginia. Eclectic courses in Ancient and Modern Languages, Literature, Sciences, Music, Art, and Elocution. 30 officers and teachers. Situated in Valley of Va., near Roanoke. Mountain Scenery. 1200 feet above sea level. Mineral waters. 56th session opens Sept. 14th, 1898. For illus. catalogue address
CHAS. L. COCKE, Supt., Hollins, Va.

Sano-Rio

THE HOME REMEDY for FEMALE COMPLAINTS

The peculiar functions of women must be kept vigorous & regular. Nothing is right if they go wrong. For all these pains, irregularities and difficulties no remedy on earth equals the famous Sano-Rio. Easily applied by lady herself.



Relieves all pain in Womb or Ovaries in 10 Minutes. Promptly relieves Headache, Nausea, Blood and Bladder Troubles, Faintness, Nervousness, Fear and Despondency. Cures Leucorrhœa, Womb Complaints, Displacements, Backache, Bearing Down Pains and all Female Disorders. Banishes Soreness and Ulcerations. Cheers the spirits and Vitalizes the whole frame. Safe, Sure and Absolutely Harmless. One 50c. box will complete a cure in ordinary cases. 50 CENTS

STOPS ALL PAIN IN TEN MINUTES

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by The Perfecto Co. Caxton Bg. Chicago

For Sale in Atlanta, Ga., by Jacobs'

Pharmacy.

PETER LYNCH.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.